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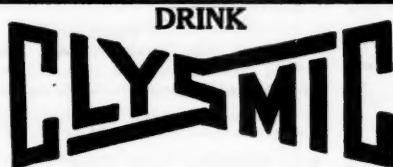
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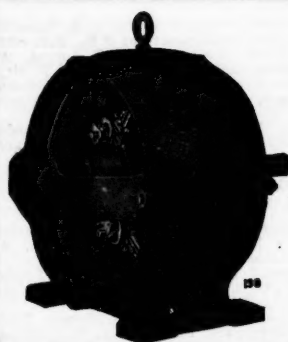
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, on account of the many changes going on among the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Until these movements can be definitely given the publication of the list would be misleading. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 18. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
YANCKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., Cape Charles, Va.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dikes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At New York City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. Sailed April 15 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Valparaiso, Chili. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flag-

ship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austus S. Kibbee. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.
WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.
WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart, Commander.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.
JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meclowski. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Pensacola, Fla.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed April 17 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. Sailed April 17 from Washington, D.C., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

(Continued on page 1111.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

Senator Borah's attacks on the National Guard organizations of the United States have brought forth a letter to the Senator from Major Woodson Jeffreys, of the Idaho National Guard, in which he points out that if the statement, "politics interferes with making the National Guard an efficient force," is true, the situation can be remedied by Congress, and quotes Patrick Henry and George Washington as authorities for the truth of his statement. As to the use of the National Guard in strike troubles, Major Jeffreys suggests that the present bills before Congress be so amended that all Federal funds for the National Guard be withdrawn from the states when their National Guards are used to suppress labor troubles. He adds on this point that if Congress could not reach this matter, the National Guard of Idaho "would appreciate your support in requesting that the next legislature of that state pass a law prohibiting the use of the National Guard in labor troubles. If a few of the states acted in this way," the letter continues, "we believe that it would be an easy matter to secure favorable national legislation on the same." As to the number of officers and men absent from annual inspection—which Senator Borah declared to be nearly fifty per cent.—Major Jeffreys asks: "Is it not one of the wonders of the age that over 60,000 men in the prime of life are giving up other enjoyments and putting in their odd times to fit themselves for soldiers, that they may, if the occasion arises, give their lives for their country? How many other citizens are giving this much service for their nation without recompense?" Mr. Borah returned to the charge as to the inefficiency of the National Guard in the Senate on April 15, when Senator Reed's amendment to provide pay for officers of the Guard above the rank of captain, equal to the pay and allowances of a captain in the Regular Army, was under discussion. He read into the record information from the War Department which, he said, showed that the \$3,000,000 appropriated annually under the Dick law for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard had been "disgracefully and shamefully wasted," and that in some cases actual embezzlement had occurred. The Senator's statements read into the record tended to show that officers of the National Guard had used up the great bulk of the appropriations under the Dick law at the various camps of instruction, while the enlisted men received a relatively small share. For example, in the Delaware camps in 1912 the officers received \$1,937, while men got \$625; in the Alabama camps for the same year the officers were paid \$2,822, no figures being given for the men. In Mississippi the total amount disbursed for maintenance in 1911 and 1912 was \$11,893, of which the officers received \$9,754 and the men only about \$700. Similar showings were made by Senator Borah as to camps of instruction in Ohio, Texas and Arizona.

A complete survey of American industries, the first ever undertaken in this country, is to be begun at once in every state in the Union under the direction of 250 state directors appointed to do this work on April 15 by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States. W. S. Gifford, chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will act as supervising director of the survey, and through the state directors will command the services of the 30,000 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical

Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. The field aids, who will do the actual work of collecting the desired information, will begin their labors by May 1, it is expected. Each man is to be assigned a group of specific establishments to be inventoried, preferably that are in his own line of work. All information gathered will be held as strictly confidential and will be entirely for the use of the Army and Navy. Some of the queries made in the blanks already sent out include the estimated physical value of the plant, plans, surroundings, facility for feeding employees, telegraph plant in buildings, labor and tools employed, transportation facilities, ease of getting labor, and in what departments women could replace men if such a necessity arose. Inquiries as to readiness to bid on Army and Navy contracts in time of peace are made through these blanks, and as to whether a manufacturer "would consider accepting a minimum annual order for the product for which the plant is best fitted, so as to insure familiarity with the work and for general educational purposes." A question is also asked as to whether the manufacturer "would consider enrolling skilled labor in the Industrial reserve." The financing of this mobilization of the manufacturing and producing resources of the entire country will have to be done by the various state directors, since the Army and Navy Departments have found it impossible to contribute to the work.

A plan by which the War Department would eventually have a \$17,000,000 reserve supply of cloth for uniforms and tents was submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations during the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill. Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Corps, advocated the purchase of \$4,500,000 worth of cloth annually for four years, until the War Department shall have on hand a reserve supply amounting to \$17,000,000. This cloth would furnish the uniforms and tentage for an army of about 800,000 men. The uniforms and tents could be manufactured in the event of war before an army of 800,000 men could be enlisted and mobilized. This, in addition to approximately 200,000 that would be in the Regular Army, would give the country an army of a million men. All the manufacturers of uniforms and tents could be supplied with patterns and specifications, so that the clothing for an army of a million men could be turned out in a few weeks. The reserve supply of cloth would not be kept in storage all the time, but would be used in furnishing the uniforms for the Army and National Guard in time of peace. As fast as any was taken from the reserve store it would be replaced. It is recognized that cloth kept in storage for too long a term of years would deteriorate. By taking cloth as needed from the reserve supply and adding new material to the reserve any loss would be prevented. At the same time the Quartermaster Corps would have more time for letting its contracts for cloth, as it would not be compelled to wait until the last moment before advertising for bids, as it does now when it is not keeping a large reserve.

A shortage of ammunition is the only development that would lead to a serious disaster for the troops in Mexico, in the opinion of the officers on duty at the War Department. As long as the troops have ammunition they can take care of themselves, even against eight or ten times their number. "Of course all the troops carried sufficient ammunition for an engagement of two or three days," said a member of the General Staff, "but if a small force should be surrounded it might not have enough ammunition to withstand a siege. They could even capture enough food to live for a time without receiving supplies from their base on the Mexican border; but a shortage of ammunition would be a serious matter. I understand that all the troops have extra ammunition, which is carried in motor trucks. To secure this extra supply the troops were held at the border for a day or so, but with the modern firearms in a hot engagement the troops use up ammunition very rapidly. The soldiers who were sent on the expedition were in splendid condition for a hard campaign. They have been serving so long on the border that they have become accustomed to conditions in Mexico and had an opportunity to study the Mexican's method of fighting. Many of them during their stay on the border have picked up a knowledge of Spanish and will be able to talk to the natives. They have an advantage over the Mexican troops in that most of them are crack shots with the rifle and know how to handle field artillery and machine guns."

Unless the Army is withdrawn from Mexico it will not be able to participate in the National Rifle Match which is to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., in October. Under the present conditions the only representative that either the Army or the Navy would have at the National Match will be the Marine Corps team. Even this will not be present if the marines should be called upon for service at Mexican ports. At the last match it was only by heroic efforts that the Army was able to send representatives to Jacksonville. A regiment of Infantry was taken away from the Mexican border to assist in conducting the match, and a number of officers were detailed to it when they were needed at other places. Aside from the demands on the Army for Mexican service, there is a call from the military camps for officers and enlisted men to act as instructors. These camps will keep busy all of the Army that is not on the border,

and there will be neither officers nor enlisted men available for the rifle match.

Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter dated April 8 made a strong plea for preparedness and administered a rebuke to the labor officials and unions of Cleveland, Ohio, which have adopted resolutions and taken referendums against preparedness. Mr. Gompers does not see how it could have been possible to vote intelligently on the resolutions owing to the fact that while some of the conditions presented were true, their relation to the general subject of preparedness showed a total misunderstanding of the whole subject. He declared: "True preparedness must be a general, comprehensive, national plan for the best development of the citizens of the country, the wisest and most economical use of our national resources, the best industrial and commercial institutions and organization. In other words, preparedness is readiness to take advantage of whatever opportunities are presented and to maintain our national ideals and our institutions of freedom." He spoke of the necessity for reserves to add to the Regular Army and Navy, which created the necessity for military training camps, and suggested that some compensation be paid for service in these camps as a substitute for wages lost; and he expressed the wish that the trade unionists of Cleveland would consider very carefully the problem of national preparedness for the reason that "some such plan must be evolved if we would escape the dangers and mistakes of a haphazard existence."

The experience of the European war and of our Army in Mexico has demonstrated that the tan marching shoes now issued to the Army are not suitable for field service. Marching in the sand in Mexico, the tan shoes have been cut to pieces and have made the men's feet sore. One of the most objectionable features of the shoe has been the lining. It has been discovered that the lining wears through on a long, hard march and cuts the soldier's feet. Especially is this true after the shoes have been wet and dried. In preparing plans for the new shoe which will probably be adopted the Quartermaster Corps has examined the shoes that are now being used by the French, Belgian, Greek and Italian armies. It has been found that none of these has lining and all of them are made with the tanned surface on the inside of the shoe. Most of them have hob nails on the soles, and heel plates. Two types have been developed by the Quartermaster Corps for the Army and will shortly have a field service test. They have the same shape as the present marching shoe, but instead of a lining the smooth surface of the leather will be on the inside. The rough or flesh side of the leather outside gives them a very ungainly appearance, but they will be more comfortable and durable than the present marching shoe.

A sample of the new officer's saddle which is to have a field test has been received at the War Department and is on exhibition in the office of the Chief of Staff. It is almost an exact reproduction of the French field officer's saddle, which is regarded as superior to any other military saddle, except that it will not stand the rough handling of the old McClellan saddle which has been used in the Army since the Civil War. It is generally conceded that the French saddle has a better seat, and would be easier on the back of a horse than the McClellan saddle when it is new. Some of the saddle's critics suggest that with rough handling required with field service it would be rougher on the horse and not as satisfactory to the rider as the old McClellan saddle. The new saddle sets well down on the horse and makes it possible for the rider to keep close to the back of his mount. It has long side bars which are well padded and will easily conform to the shape of the horse's back. The skirt of the saddle is padded on its front edge, and it has a new type of girth, composed of six strands of webbing. The girth is generally admitted to be one of the best features of the saddle. The workmanship on the saddle is of superior quality and gives it a very handsome appearance.

Beginning with the next academic year Princeton University will have a one-year course in military instruction as a part of the regular curriculum. This is the result of action taken on April 12 at the regular spring meeting of the trustees of the university. It is expected that officers of the Army will be detailed to Princeton to take charge of the course, which will include a general discussion of military history, the theory of tactics and elementary strategy. The course is to be elective, and students taking it will be passed or flunked just as in any other study. From Princeton College 136 undergraduates and one graduate student have enlisted for the various military camps to be held this summer. Of that number forty-six are seniors, nineteen juniors, thirty-six sophomores and thirty-five freshmen.

In reply to inquiries from a number of sources, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has rendered an opinion that so far as any statute is concerned those who are making a crusade against the Army and Navy can continue their work without fear of punishment. Instead of discouraging such efforts to weaken the national defenses, an amendment of the Dick law which was passed by Congress in 1903 appears to encourage it. In this act members of societies and churches which do not believe in the participation in war are excused from military service.

Manufacturers are unable to furnish aeroplanes as rapidly as the War Department is ready to take them. The problem with which the War Department is wrestling is the securing of machines that will come up to the specifications that the military authorities have prepared for aeroplanes. The distances which aeroplanes might be required to fly in this country in the event of war are twice as great as those of Europe. According to the telegram received from General Funston, noted last week, aviators Dargue and Gorrell broke all long distance non-stop flight records. They flew 350 miles, which is the distance from San Antonio, Mexico, to Columbus, N.M. The previous flights of non-stop records were made by Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling on March 28 from Texas City, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas, a distance of 220 miles, in 4 hours and 22 minutes; and Lieutenant (now Captain) Dodd on Feb. 14, 1912, from North Island, Cal., to Burbank, Cal., a distance of 246 miles, in 4 hours and 43 minutes. But these flights will not be exceptional if the specifications of the War Department are met by the manufacturers of machines. According to the plans prepared by the War Department under the direction of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, the reconnaissance machines should be able to fly six hours. The European standard is only three hours, and in their desperation to secure a sufficient supply of aeroplanes the belligerents are accepting machines that do not come up to this standard. One of the greatest difficulties which is besetting the Signal Corps in organizing an adequate aviation section is the securing of aviators. Even with the inducements of extra pay and allowances that are offered to commissioned officers, the Signal Corps is not obtaining enough aviators to man the increased matériel that will be authorized by the legislation now pending in Congress. To make up this deficiency the Chief Signal Officer will ask Congress to create a grade of aviator in the enlisted personnel of the Army. These aviators when they qualify are to receive a salary of \$150 per month and the allowances of a master signal electrician. By this grade it is expected that a great many civilian aviators will enlist in the Army with a view to qualifying as aviators.

In the course of the Senate debate on the Army bill (H.R. 12766) on April 15, there was a discussion (over the proposed increase of the Coast Artillery Corps) as to whether the Coast Artillery constituted a part of the first line of defense or was only a harbor defense force, the mobile Army really being the Navy's chief reliance in defending our country from invasion by a foreign power. Senator Sutherland, who proposed the amendment increasing the number of men in the Coast Artillery, declared that this corps was one of the most important branches of the Service, since the corps "serves in connection with the Navy in what may be considered the first line of defense if this country should be attacked from any foreign source. In addition to that, the Coast Artilleryman is the best equipped man for general service in any of the military forces of the country, for he is not only trained for his special branch of the Service, but also in such a way that he could be used in the Infantry and the Field Artillery if it became necessary. And his training is such that he could operate a machine gun, a very highly expert branch of the Service." In reply Senator Chamberlain held that the Coast Artillery Corps was a harbor defense only. He specified concrete instances along the Pacific coast, where it would be necessary that "the harbor defenses must be defended from the rear against an invading force by a mobile Army." Mr. Chamberlain referred to the fact that "some of the officers of the Army have very plainly shown that in some instances the tendency of the Coast Artillery is to weaken the mobile Army because, in the last analysis, if there is an invading army the mobile Army must go forward and defend the Coast Artillery defenses. The Navy is the first line of defense," he concluded, "and it seems to me the second line of defense is the mobile Army. The function that the Coast Artillery Corps plays in defense is to protect not the coast line but the particular harbor where it is stationed."

With the co-operation of some of the largest engine manufacturers of the country, the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy is making an effort to develop an aeroplane motor. An extensive experimental plant with a dynamometer has been installed at the Washington Navy Yard, at which motors are being tested. At the beginning of the European war it became apparent that the United States was depending entirely upon other countries for high class aeroplane motors. While some of the aeroplanes were using domestic motors none of them came up to the specifications for military aeroplanes. The American manufacturers have been so busy building automobile engines that they had paid very little attention to producing an efficient aeroplane motor. To encourage manufacturers in the producing of aeroplane motors, the Navy Department advertised for bids for domestic motors and advised the manufacturers of the motors that they would test any gasoline engine without expense that gave promise of complying with the specifications of the Navy Department. Under these specifications, aeroplane engines must produce a horsepower for every five pounds. By using aluminum an engine can be easily designed to come way below this weight limit, but aluminum cannot withstand the strain that is required for an aero motor. More is demanded of a motor for an aeroplane than for an automobile; it must run constantly at a high speed while only a racing automobile has this requirement. The aeroplane demands the minimum weight and the maximum speed. As a consequence the production of an efficient aeroplane motor is one of the most difficult problems that expert steam engineers and inventors have been called on to solve. Out of six types already tested only one motor has given satisfactory results.

The supposition that the National Guard is opposed to the business men's training camps is certainly not borne out by the action of Major W. R. Wright, of Squadron A, of New York. In an official circular issued by the Major to his command calling the attention of members and ex-members of the squadron to the military training camps to be held during the coming summer under the direction of the U.S. Army, he says: "A number of members and ex-members of this organization attended one or more of the camps last summer and the universal opinion was that, no matter how much experience a man had previously had, the instruction was most valuable and interesting to him and his reports of new ideas and methods of great benefit to the squadron. The commanding officer urges everyone who can afford the time seriously to consider attending one or more of these

camps. It is expected that this squadron will have a tour of field service at some time during the summer (probably from July 1 to 15), and the attendance of active members will of course be required at that time, but both members and ex-members who desire to perform this extra service will receive every possible encouragement and assistance from squadron headquarters." Major Wright has allowed drills to be held in the armory by the business men. Colonel Graves, 8th Inf., Mass. V.M., is also among the officers of the National Guard aiding in the business men's training school and the use of the armory was granted all winter. A summer school will also be arranged for.

The bill introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator George A. Slater providing for a commission to prescribe military training, after school hours and in summer camps, for all boys between sixteen and nineteen years of age, except those regularly employed, was passed by the State Senate at Albany on April 14. The Assembly followed this action by passing the bill on April 17. The commission is to be made up of three members, the Major General commanding the National Guard, a member to be appointed by the State Regents, and a third to be appointed by the Governor. They may employ an inspector of physical training and such other assistants as may be necessary. If the bill eventually becomes a law it will go into effect Sept. 1, and after that date all boys in New York state between the ages specified must receive military training for three hours in each school week. No boy who is at work is required to take the training unless he wishes to. Military camps are to be established in various places in the state for the field training of boys, which training is to be given annually during the summer months, and is to cover not less than a fortnight nor more than a month for each detachment of boys. These camps are to be in charge of officers and enlisted men from the National Guard. For all this undertaking, including the commission (which serves without pay) and the field camps, the bill appropriates \$100,000.

Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., reviews the work of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., in an article in the New York Sun of April 9, describing the important training for national defense carried on at the college and showing how problems of meeting and repelling an invader are worked out in detail by the aid of the war game. It was on May 30, 1884, that the Secretary of the Navy, W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, appointed a board of officers, consisting of Commodore S. B. Luce, Comdr. W. T. Sampson and Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Goodrich, all of the Navy, to consider and report upon the subject of an advanced course of professional study for officers of the Navy. By an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, the Naval War College was established. Commodore Luce, who was so largely responsible for the idea of the War College, became its first president. He was in turn succeeded by Capt. A. T. Mahan, "and the spirit, which is still that of the War College, was expressed by Captain Mahan," writes Major Davis, "when he confessed his unfitness for the work, but offered to study with the other officers and thus prepare both text-books and methods of procedure for those who would come after. How well Captain Mahan succeeded the navies of the world will testify, for his lectures at the Naval War College are embodied in the naval text-books of the world."

The bill providing for a state constabulary for New York passed the State Senate April 17. It provides for two troops, 116 men in all, and carries an appropriation of \$250,000, half the force and half the appropriation asked for in the original bill introduced by Senator Clinton T. Horton, of Buffalo, for Governor Whitman. The Governor has favored the establishment of a state constabulary ever since he took office. The measure was dropped last year for financial reasons. The duties of the New York Constabulary will be similar to those of the Pennsylvania Constabulary. The force will be used for patrol duty, in the protection of state reservations and for riot duty in connection with strikes, supplanting the National Guard in that function. It will be subject to the call of the Governor, of sheriffs, of Supreme Court justices and mayors. While there has been some opposition against the bill, it is believed that it will remove one of the chief obstacles to recruiting the National Guard, the unwillingness of workers to be placed in a position where they might be used for strike duty against their fellow-workers. To be as effective as the Pennsylvania Constabulary, however, the force should be carefully selected from efficient Cavalrymen, and preferably those with an Army experience.

The effectiveness of the automobile transport service during the present Mexican campaign is described by General Pershing in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Sun at the front. "The automobile has done work which astonished me," said General Pershing. "They have traversed roads which seemed impassable; they have climbed hills where the rocks alone appeared sharp enough to cut the tires and smash the running gear; they have gone through canyons where a goat might hesitate. The automobiles have made faster progress than any branch of the Service except our aeroplanes. The automobile trucks have brought food for men and horses not only to advance bases, but to points beyond these bases, sufficiently close to the Cavalry columns to enable them to send back for supplies without losing the advantages of their early forced marches. Automobiles likewise have been of great value to the staff officers. They have covered trails, where nothing except a horse or man ever before traveled, at the rate of a hundred miles a day. There were surprisingly few accidents to cars. When the wireless would not work, due to static conditions, and when hurricanes kept the aeroplanes lashed to the ground, the automobiles have bridged the gap."

Members of the United States Volunteer Association, composed of men who served in the Regular or Volunteer military or naval service of the United States during the Spanish-American War or Philippine Insurrection, in bi-ennial session at Washington, D.C., on April 13, went on record as strongly favoring the retention of the "Volunteer" provision in the Army Reorganization bill and authorized an active campaign to prevent the elimination of the "Volunteer" feature from the measure. The association pledged its support to measures providing for pensions for widows and dependents of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war; favored the enactment of legislation giving its members prefer-

ence in employment, when qualified, over civilians, for state and Federal employment. The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis; vice presidents, Capt. William E. Pedrick, Trenton, N.J.; Col. F. Ellis Reed, Milwaukee; C. M. McCorkle, Newton, N.C.; Sergt. Robert J. Riley, San Francisco. General secretary, William C. Liller, Indianapolis; solicitor, Capt. Ralph B. Applewhite, Brownstown, Ind.; historian, Charles E. Jones, New Orleans.

An emergency telegraph code is proposed by Luis Jackson, of Montclair, N.J., for which he claims that it will "place the entire rank and file of a railroad in a position to use the wires, and make every man in the Army or Navy a telegrapher in emergencies." It uses only dots and spaces, no dashes, and for emergency might be worth remembering owing to the simplicity of its idea. It would probably be too cumbersome for other use, however, taking 157 dots to represent the entire alphabet, where the Morse code takes 77 dots and dashes. The idea can hardly be regarded as a new one, for the code is simply the method of dividing the letters of the alphabet into five groups, in their order; the first number of dots tapped indicates the group number, and the second number tapped the position of a letter in its group. This is practically the code known in most prisons and used with such success in communication between political prisoners in Russia, well known to the public through its description by George Kennan and other writers. The Jackson code is described in a recent issue of the Telegraph and Telephone Age.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., Adjutant General, Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., announces that military training camps will be held in 1916, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind. First camp, July 5 to Aug. 4; second camp, Aug. 7 to Sept. 6; third camp, Sept. 8 to Oct. 5. The second and third camps will be held provided 500 or more will enroll for same. Generally it is required that citizens attend one of the camps for the whole period, but those who have had service in the Regular Army, National Guard or in a cadet corps of colleges and universities, subsequent to August, 1911, or who have attended a former military training or students' camp, may be authorized to attend during a half period—the last half of any one camp. Wholesome, healthful and ample meals will be furnished; the cost of same is included in the amount paid by each approved applicant. Enrollment is made by filling out, signing and returning application blank to the Adjutant, Central Department, fifth floor, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. John H. Landis, Health Officer of Cincinnati, Ohio, has written an editorial on "Preparedness" for the weekly report of that city's Board of Health, that touches on a subject too seldom referred to in discussion of this whole matter. Dr. Landis points out that national preparedness against war has its sanitary side, for "the damage done by an invading army is not limited to the lives and property destroyed during battle, or to the interruption to business and education, or to the derangement of the training of young men and women for their life work, or to the atrocities heaped upon non-combatant men, women and children in the war zone." Pestilence and famine are the twin children of war, he says, and national preparedness against war "is the greatest sanitary precaution that could be taken for the safety of the public health of the entire nation." Every bit of armament, every soldier trained is an "additional sanitary safeguard, taken to exclude from our shores the diseases now rampant on the continent of Europe."

That the training of boys in military science is growing in the high schools of this country is shown by reports in a recent issue of the School Board Journal. Military training has been introduced of late in the high schools of Illinois, Rhode Island, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky and Maine, and the authorities of Oregon and North Dakota are considering introducing courses of this kind. The Illinois high schools which have instituted military drill are in Quincy and Elgin. Compulsory drill for boys has been introduced in the high schools of Providence, R.I., affecting approximately 1,700 boys. Yeatman High School of St. Louis has taken up military training, as has the high school in Louisville. Forms of military instruction have been installed in the high schools at Americus, Ga., and Bangor, Me.

After a delay of six months, caused by land slides, which blocked part of the channel, the Panama Canal was again opened to traffic on April 15, with the passage of sixteen ships, seven northbound and nine southbound, including the Army transport Buford. The channel through the cut was in excellent condition and the passage of the vessels was without incident. Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, engineer of maintenance, and Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., marine superintendent, and W. P. Comber, head of the dredging department, were witnesses of the reopening. They stationed themselves opposite the Cucaracha slide, where they had a view of the entire cut. The first vessel to use the reopened waterway was the British steamer St. Veronica.

Concerning a "fair and democratic plan for military defense of this nation," the Columbia Herald, of Columbia, Tenn., says that universal military training is the only solution. "Every young man in the nation, physically able," it says, "should be required to take a certain amount of military training. And service, when the hour comes, if it ever does, to defend this country, should be universal. The volunteer system is wasteful, extravagant, undemocratic and unfair. It places the burden upon a class who feel the patriotic call, while others upon whom the duty rests just as strongly, escape and remain at home. There is no danger under our system of government of a military oligarchy, particularly if military training and service are universal."

More than fifty per cent. of the members of the U.S. Marine Corps are skilled riflemen, according to a table just compiled. In the corps of 9,921 men, there are 985 expert riflemen, 2,438 sharpshooters, and 1,632 marksmen. The Marine Corps has excellent facilities for small-arms target practice and every effort is made to qualify the new recruit soon after his entry into the Service.

Fourteen of the nineteen Apache scouts who have been sent by General Pershing into Mexico to help the Army forces find Pancho Villa were scouts in the long chase after Geronimo thirty years ago, over the same country in which Villa is reported to have taken refuge. One of them, known as Sharley, was in at the end of the second hunt after Geronimo when the Indian medicine man and chief was finally captured in the Arizona mountains in 1886. Five of these scouts have been enlisted men in the Army for years on duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., the rest of the men having been especially enlisted for this service. Most of the Apaches are from sixty to seventy years old and one of them, known as "Peaches," is nearly eighty. With Sharley he trailed Geronimo down. Capt. O. P. M. Hazzard, 10th Cav., U.S.A., who is in command of the Army post at Fort Apache and took the scouts to Columbus, N.M., to join General Pershing's forces, says the Apaches are as good at following a man's trail as they ever were, having been kept in practice by trailing parties of tourists who have a habit of getting lost in the neighborhood of Fort Apache every month during the summer time. "If these men find Villa's trail," Captain Hazzard said, "they will find Villa."

The Submarine L-1 was completed, delivered and accepted by the U.S. Government and placed in commission on April 11. This boat was built under contract for the United States Government by the Electric Boat Company, the actual construction of the vessel taking place at the works at Quincy, Mass. Owing to minor engine and battery troubles, it has taken practically one year from the time this boat was first tried to meet all the Government's requirements. These have, however, been not only met, but surpassed in all respects and the six other "L" boats under contract with the Electric Boat Company will now be rapidly completed and delivered to the Government; two more will be turned over to the Government this month and the others in May and June. The L-1 is the biggest submarine in commission in the United States Navy, for it is 170 feet over all. It differs in appearance from the usual type in that its bow is ship-shape, not rounded, thereby adding materially to its speed. It is propelled by Diesel oil-burning engines and carries four torpedo tubes in its bow.

The Actor's Fund of America has inaugurated a movement to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 and is making a special appeal for associate members of the fund. A subscription of two dollars or more will add the name of the contributor to the list of such membership, and this may be sent to Daniel Frohman, president of the fund, Lyceum Theater, New York, N.Y. A certificate of membership will be issued to all subscribing to this admirable institution, signed by Daniel Frohman and Edwin D. Miner, secretary of the Actors' Fund. It is estimated that there are 20,000 actors, actresses and miscellaneous workers who earn their living from the 3,000 theaters in the United States. Among this number one per cent (or 200) a year requires and receives assistance from the Actors' Fund of America. No case of need is ever refused, says an announcement of the purpose of the fund, and the small percentage of cases of real need is an answer to the thought in the minds of many people that theatrical folks are generally improvident and careless.

The first poster contributed to the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, as a result of the recent movement to mobilize American artists for the cause of preparedness, was sent to the committee by James Montgomery Flagg on April 15. It portrays the familiar figure of the Venus of Melos draped in an American flag below the waist and with a traditional Liberty cap on her head. Across the poster, above and behind the head of the figure, is the single word, "Armless." Mr. Flagg's idea is that it represents Columbia as helpless, Columbia appealing to the 30,000 engineers in the United States, upon whom, in times of emergency, the burden of mobilizing American industry would fall.

Elephants and camels, carrying two machine-gun sections of the 28th Company of the U.S. Marine Corps, quartered at the exposition at San Diego, Cal., took part in experimental maneuvers recently. Mounting one operator and tripod machine gun to an elephant, attended by several U.S. Marines on foot, the elephants displayed surprising agility in traveling over rough ground and wheeling into proper position for firing. The elephants, when ordered to lie down, made a breastworks, behind which the marines were enabled in thirty seconds to employ an effective machine-gun fire.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, who has compiled the military biographies of 319 officers of the Legion of the United States, sends us the following statistics which he describes as "The wake, the tail and the trail of the Legion under Anthony Wayne: Pittsburgh, Pa., 1792; Toledo, Ohio, 1797." Between 1792-7 the losses of officers in Major Gen. Anthony Wayne's Legion were: Murdered by hostile Indians, 1; killed in action, 8; duelling, 4; dismissed or cashiered, 13; died in service, 16; suicides, 2; resigned, 56; total, 100.

The Indiana Society of Sons of the Revolution, co-operating with the State Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of promoting patriotism among the young people of Indiana this centennial year of the admission of Indiana to statehood, offers four medals to students in the high schools of Indiana. Two medals of the same design, in gold and bronze, will be given to the students writing the best and second best essays on military training versus athletics in the public schools.

The National Aeroplane Fund has received \$137.15 from the officers and enlisted men under Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., at Laredo, Texas, as a contribution toward the work of the fund. General Evans said, in a letter he wrote regarding the matter, that the money came from "the headquarters of the 2d Brigade, the 9th Infantry, Battery E, 6th Field Art., and the 3d Squadron of the 14th Cavalry." Of the sum sent the officers contributed \$58.50 and the enlisted men \$78.65.

The Army-Navy baseball game, as noted last week, will be played at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, May 27. Members of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets should apply for them immediately to Lieut. C. E. Smith, U.S.N., secretary-treasurer, Annapolis, Md.

A MILITIA OPINION OF FEDERALIZATION.

An address on the federalization of the Militia was delivered recently by Major J. L. Howard, of the Connecticut State Cavalry, who is president of the New England Branch of the U.S. Cavalry Association. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., says of it: "This address is sane and sound, and is particularly good advice at this time coming from a Militiaman." Major Howard said, in part:

"The past attempts of our legislators to improve the efficiency of the Militia had not been productive of beneficial results up to the time of the passage of the Dick bill in 1903. Since then a great improvement has been observed, and I feel that it is not the province of our critics to damn the Organized Militia because of what George Washington had to say about the Militia in the eighteenth century. We know that the purpose of the Dick bill has not been entirely fulfilled, and while most of us have believed that we were available for service if the President should see fit to call upon us, yet the President's legal advisors have insisted upon limitations which keep us under certain conditions an ineffective force. I have no doubt that ninety-nine per cent. of the members of the Militia to-day are in favor of some legislative action which will result in the complete federalization of the Militia.

"The ideal method of preparing for the defense of the country is through compulsory military service. * * * But let us discard all these terms which create an idea of compulsion rather than privilege, and talk of national service. The right to defend his country should be considered as every citizen's privilege, and the duty of so educating himself as to be able to defend his country efficiently should be required of those who lack the patriotism to consider it a privilege.

"If we should adopt national service the first step would be to have a force of professional officers sufficiently trained to give adequate instruction. There are perhaps eight hundred thousand to a million native born males between the ages of twenty and twenty-one, twenty-five per cent. of whom might be exempt from military duty from one cause or another. There are a similar number at each age in the twenties. At present we have no facilities for training such a large number of men, and certainly a million boys could not now undertake six months' or a year or two years' service and be efficiently trained. Perhaps a way will be devised by which only a part of this number will be called upon to serve with the colors and the remainder be assigned to a federalized Militia, increasing the number of hours of training during the winter and increasing the period of maneuvers in the summer. Certainly, whatever steps are taken toward the improvement of our military efficiency should take advantage of the present development of the Militia organizations, including the use of their armories and equipment, as well as the machinery of administration.

"What is a federalized Militia? Judging from bills introduced in Congress and from various editorials there seems to be a wide range of opinion as to the meaning of this term. One reason that the Militia is thrown out of consideration by those interested in the preparedness subject is its constitutional limitations. Various bills have been introduced to extend the scope of Federal authority, and yet no one apparently has the temerity to suggest that we go at once to the root of the evil and demand an amendment to the Constitution whereby an effective force may be created under one central control.

"The organization of the New England Cavalry regiment by co-operation on the part of those in authority in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut is the first step toward the obliteration of state lines in the military service of the country, and I hope that the step that has been taken by this organization is only a forerunner of a more general Federal control of our state troops.

"It is distressing that the question of the President's right to use the Organized Militia has to be submitted to the proper authorities each time he wants them. The result is that there is always a doubt in the mind of the Militiaman as to what constitutes his duty to the Federal Government. In so far as state control is concerned, there is no question. The Governor of Massachusetts a few years ago did not ask you men of Massachusetts if you were willing to volunteer for duty during the Lawrence strike; he exercised his proper prerogative by ordering you for duty, and nobody questioned his authority. Four years ago Troop A of Connecticut had a similar unpleasant duty to perform in Middletown, but you were not asked to volunteer; you were told to go and you went. More recently both Connecticut troops were advised to hold themselves in readiness to go to Ansonia. Our highly respected Governor did not ask us to volunteer; he did say, however, that before he ordered us out he would go down and settle the question himself and would give us two hours' notice if he needed our help.

"If the President of the United States needs the services of the Organized Militia to repel a possible invasion on the southern border, or for any other purpose for which we are available under the Constitution, I sincerely hope that he will exercise his prerogative in the same way. We do not consider ourselves sufficiently efficient to take the field at a moment's notice, but we do consider ourselves more efficient than an army of volunteers with no organization or military training. If the President should call for volunteers it is equivalent to a statement on his part that although he has the authority to order the Organized Militia out for service, yet he does not deem it the proper move to make, that he prefers to allow each individual to decide for himself whether he shall give up his business and his family, or whether there are not sufficient men who have no important business ties and no important family ties and who consequently should be the first to go. By thus insisting that each member of the Organized Militia shall not be ordered to perform active military service he directly and forcibly places on each individual the burden of weighing his conflicting responsibilities and coming to an honest decision as to what is best for him to do. The situation is not what it would be if the United States should through some misfortune become engaged in war with a first class Power. * * * It is my personal opinion that if the President under such a situation as exists to-day should ask the Organized Militia to volunteer as units the result would be a sad demoralization and in some cases complete disruption of the Organized Militia.

"Under a situation such as exists at present some of our men might serve their country better by staying home. Some would surely feel that way if the decision should be left to them. But we have joined the Organized Militia for better or for worse. Therefore let us unite in reiterating that we are prepared to fulfill our oaths as members of the Organized Militia. If we are to be called

upon for service let us urge that we shall be called in accordance with our enlistments as organizations which have arrived at some degree of efficiency, and not as a heterogeneous mass of volunteers.

"Gentlemen, the volunteer system in this country has got to go. If the people of the country are made to realize that national service is necessary for national defense they will accept that service as part of their duty to their country. The majority of our citizens do not realize the seriousness of the situation, and will not realize it so long as their representatives argue as to whether 125,000 or 250,000 soldiers is sufficient for the defense of the country. There must be a concerted action for the purpose of informing the people what is best for them and best for the country. They will never appreciate their necessities until they are told by those who know, and those who know are those in authority in Washington."

THE MOBILIZATION OF INDUSTRIES.

The necessity of the United States to mobilize its industries in preparation for time of war, the difficulties met with by Army officers in dealing with private manufacturing firms and common carriers, and the stern need for immediate legislation on this general subject are set forth in one of the new series of special studies issued by the Army War College, Washington, entitled, "Mobilization of Industries and Utilization of the Commercial and Industrial Resources of the Country for War Purposes in Emergency." The pamphlet describes the action taken by other countries that are at war in the mobilization of industries, points out the desirability of such action here, and describes a proposed plan. This is that the "Chief of Ordnance send the necessary plans and specifications for types of guns and ammunition to manufacturing establishments presumably capable of making these munitions, each company to be awarded a small contract and given the necessary government inspectors and superintendents to advise and supervise, so that when this small contract was filled the templates, plans and dies could be retained at the factory, and from the experience gained in filling this small contract they would be able, without delay, to undertake larger contracts in case of necessity. It was found that this plan was not in accordance with the law or with the desire of Congress. This year, however, legislation permitting this method of procedure for the preparation of large manufacturing plants for government use has been recommended."

Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, Chief of War College Division, General Staff, contributed a memorandum for the Chief of Staff on this matter, of the plan to enable private manufacturers to furnish promptly war material in case of emergency. He points out that, in addition to legal objections mentioned, the War Department would be able to give only small contracts to the many private manufacturers and that this would cause them to lose interest. General Macomb, however, quotes from a memorandum from the Acting Chief of Ordnance in relation to this matter, in which the latter recommends that now, "if the instructions of the Secretary of War are modified, if not, then after the close of the present war," that "a carefully selected list be prepared of private manufacturers for each class of ordnance material, and that drawings and specifications of the material they could manufacture be furnished them in order that in renewing their plant it might be further adapted to the manufacture of the particular ordnance material in question, and that the management may make a study of such material." General Macomb also is of the opinion, based on recent letters to the Secretary of War, that many manufacturers, railroad officials, etc., would willingly co-operate, through patriotic motives, in preparing to manufacture supplies required for war. He further recommends that in the next estimate of funds a suitable sum be included for the specific purpose of providing manufacturers with these specifications and drawings and for trial orders to demonstrate their capacity and the suitability of their equipment. As a result of this memorandum, on Sept. 30, 1915, Lindley M. Garrison, then Secretary of War, directed the chiefs of the staff departments to prepare proposed legislation to achieve the aim of these recommendations. The Chief of Ordnance has done this. The Quartermaster General reported that the Revised Statutes No. 3709, Act of July 5, 1884, gave ample authority for the purchase without advertising when immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, stating further that this would seem to permit any purchase at any time in the event of war; and the Chief of Engineers also reported a recommendation for legislation. The Surgeon General reported that in his opinion "the only way to establish the war reserve is to procure beforehand a reasonable reserve in actual possession of all articles which are not perishable which are not ordinarily to be found in the markets, but which must be made to conform to especial desire."

The study sums up its recommendations for necessary legislation in the following provisions: "That the President be empowered, through any head of department or bureau of the Government in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement in time of war or when war is imminent or whenever in his opinion the exigencies of the Service and the interest of the Government demand, to place an order with any individual, firm, corporation, company or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such firm or company.

"2. That compliance with all such orders or demands for service shall be obligatory on the part of industries concerned, and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts when in the opinion of the President the conditions warrant.

"3. That the compensation shall be fair and just and shall result in a reasonable profit to the industry concerned, as shown by bill of expenses.

"4. That there shall be authorized and established a board or commission on mobilization of industries essential for military preparedness, non-political in nature, and including in its membership representatives of the Government selected by the President, and skilled representatives of industries, either permanent or advisory, to be selected by the industries concerned, and the necessary secretaries and clerical assistants whose duty it shall be to organize and co-ordinate the work to fully meet all requirements of the government service."

This accords with the explanation given by Mr. Coffin, of the Naval Consulting Board, of the purposes of the manufacturers, who are showing a commendable spirit of patriotic co-operation with the Government, quite

different from that ascribed to them by noisy pacifists and some members of Congress. With the co-operation of the Government they propose to put themselves in such a position that in time of need they put their manufacturing at the disposal of the Government, their employees coming at once into the public service, wearing a uniform or some distinctive badge showing this fact. This plan was presented at a meeting in New York of manufacturers, who concurred in it as entirely feasible. It is not intended to include any plant which has a production of less than \$100,000 a year, and it is believed that these concerns (something over 30,000 in all) will gladly enter the proposed organization.

THE ARMY AVIATION SECTION.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker gave out on April 17 a statement in regard to the Army Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, in which he reviews conditions in the corps, announces the relief of Colonel Reber from duty with the Aviation Section, and censures certain officers, but adds that such censure deals with failure to maintain discipline and observe regulations, but does not disclose in any officer an unworthy motive. The statement in full is as follows:

"The questions growing out of the Aviation School and the discipline of the Aviation Corps have all been reviewed by a board of officers of the Army, consisting of Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General; Gen. M. M. Macomb, President of the Army War College, and Gen. H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General. In addition to the evidence taken by them, I have had the testimony in the court-martial case of Lieutenant Colonel Goodier, and have followed the work now being done by the Aviation Section in Mexico.

"It is clear that at least a part of the criticism which has been attached to Army aviation is due to a failure to realize the experimental state of the art of flying heavier-than-air machines adapted to military uses. As yet the development of a stable type is uncertain, and the supposed failures of some of our Army machines are not greater than failures experienced by inventors, manufacturers and pilots in civil life.

"The net result of the work so far done in aviation in the Army can be safely said to be the building up of a corps of daring, skilful and successful fliers, and the work now being done by the Aviation Section in Mexico demonstrates the usefulness of this arm and the zeal which has been expended in its organization and instruction.

"Restlessness and impatience on the part of some of the men in the corps with the slowness of the progress made is not an unnatural result of their zeal and their youth. That those higher officers responsible for the development of the corps allowed their entire effort to be devoted to the work of aviation and overlooked important administrative details has resulted in recommendations of censure, which I have approved and carried out. These censures, however, deal with failures to enforce and maintain discipline and to observe legal restraints and military regulations. They do not disclose in any officer of the Army an unworthy motive.

"The President has approved the finding of the court-martial and has censured Lieutenant Colonel Goodier, who is the judge advocate of the Western Department, for his failure to observe the attitude which his office and seniority of rank required him to observe toward junior officers. Pursuant to the findings of the board of inquiry, the Secretary of War has censured General Scriven for his failure personally to supervise the disciplinary features of Aviation Corps administration; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber for disrespect to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, failure to observe the restraints imposed by law with regard to the personnel and pay of members of the Aviation Section, for lack of business method with regard to the property of the Government in discarded machines, and for failing in that degree of loyalty to his superior officer which would have saved both General Scriven and himself from the censures now involved and this branch of the Service from the public doubt and criticism which has affected it unfavorably.

"Pursuant to the recommendations of the board, the Secretary of War has requested the Chief of the General Staff to appoint a committee to study the whole question of the management and discipline of the Aviation School and the relation of the Aviation Corps to the general Army organization. Colonel Reber has been relieved from duty in connection with the Aviation Section. Temporarily Captain Mitchell, of the General Staff, will perform his duties, and the reorganization of that section will await the recommendations of the General Staff committee above referred to. Certain questions arising out of the drawing of flight pay by members of the Aviation School remain to be disposed of, but they must wait until certain legal questions have been determined by the Comptroller, to whom they have been referred."

In connection with this formal statement Secretary Baker is quoted as saying that the time had come when it was wise to consider changing the relations of the Aviation Section to the Army, as the war abroad had shown aircraft to be offensive weapons as well as of value in obtaining and transmitting information. The time might not be far distant, he said, when the United States would add armored and armed aeroplanes and other fighting craft to its air fleet. If that were done a new organization must be created to handle this fighting arm so its work might be co-ordinated with that of the other fighting forces of the Army.

The court-martial of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier was held in San Francisco in November, 1915, upon the charge of conduct prejudicial to the Service in having used improper methods in seeking to have Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, in command of the San Diego Aviation School, relieved from duty. The Colonel's son, Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., had been injured in a fall from an aeroplane in November, 1914, while under instruction at that school. The charges against Captain Cowan were not pressed, as it was held they did not warrant court-martial. Colonel Goodier also attacked the methods of the Aviation Section and its head, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber. That he had advised aviation officers to file charges against Colonel Reber and Captain Cowan was one of the charges against Colonel Goodier.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, introduced recently and the Senate passed a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation into conditions in the Aviation Section. The resolution has not passed the House.

While Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, now assigned to the General Staff, has been designated as temporary chief of the Aviation Section, Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, attached to the Embassy in London, has been ordered home for duty. It is assumed he will either go to the Aviation School at San

Diego or succeed Colonel Reber, as he has had much experience with aircraft work abroad.

ADMIRAL FISKE ON WINE MESS ORDER.

The letter of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., protesting against Secretary's Daniels's "wine mess" order was made public on April 16. Mr. Daniels sent a copy to Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, with the request that it be incorporated in the records of the hearings. The letter will be reproduced in the records in facsimile, showing interlineations and corrections just as Rear Admiral Fiske wrote it.

In his testimony during the hearings Mr. Daniels told the committee that Admiral Fiske declared Navy officers might take to cocaine if denied their wine mess. When the statement was made by Mr. Daniels, Rear Admiral Fiske wrote to the House committee asking to be allowed to appear again and testify. He said the reference to cocaine in the letter was merely incidental, and he had been put in a false light by Secretary Daniels. Chairman Padgett declined to permit Admiral Fiske to appear again, but agreed that the letter might be printed in the hearings. Admiral Fiske's letter, dated May 27, 1914, is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, May 27, 1914.

From: The Aid for Operations.
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Subject: Prohibition of wine and beer in ships and at naval stations.

1. Referring to our verbal conversation of May 22 on this subject, and to your permission to speak to you further on the subject, I beg leave to present my views in writing, as I can do so more concisely than by word of mouth.

2. I know that I do not speak for myself alone, but that I voice the belief of more than ninety-five per cent. of the officers of the Navy, including many officers who are total abstainers, and not excluding chaplains of experience. I am sure that my opinion is shared by the officers of the Army; and so far as I can judge from what is said to me and written to me by civilians, both in public life and private life, my opinions are those of a very large majority of the influential people of the country. The evil effects of the abolition of the "canteen" in the Army are too well known to need more than a mention.

3. In my opinion the prohibition of wine and beer on board ships and at naval stations would be a very serious mistake for the following reasons:

(a) Such prohibition is unnecessary.
(b) It would not increase the temperateness of the officers.
(c) It will increase the difficulties of maintaining discipline.
(d) It would impair the military efficiency of the Service.

4. Referring to (a), I think the prohibition unnecessary because, while there are many causes which prevent the efficiency of the Navy from reaching the mark naval officers all aspire to, intemperance is not one of them.

The officers of the Navy are the only body of men who study its welfare profoundly, not superficially. Enlisted men for the most part continue in the Service but a very short time, but the officers of the Navy spend their lives in the Navy, and in some cases their fathers and grandfathers did before them. Many civilians take an active interest in the Navy; but their interest, while sincere and patriotic, cannot reasonably be expected to inform them as to what is best for the Service. Most of them recognize the fact that the Navy is a profession as clear cut as that of medicine, so that its officers are the only ones who can know what is best practically for the peculiar conditions in the Navy. In all of the discussions of the Naval Institute and the War College, and in other meetings of naval officers, I cannot recall a single instance in which intemperance was mentioned as a factor existing in such a degree as to injure the efficiency of the Navy.

5. In this connection I beg leave to call the attention of the Secretary to the following statement in the published letter of the Surgeon General:

"The prohibition of alcohol to the men has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity. Surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men in duty, habits and deportment; and the examples of officers drinking on board ship, as fostered by the wine mess, and the numerous court-martial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol are destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the Service."

This statement was published in many newspapers, practically all over the United States. I think I am not wrong in saying that there went into the mind of every person who read this statement, man, woman or child, an impression that the officers of the U.S. Navy drank more than they should, and that the Surgeon General of the Navy found it necessary to call the attention of the Secretary to the fact. The reputation of the Navy suffered in the minds of every single person who read that statement; every single officer in the U.S. Navy was injured by that statement. The only possible justification for the statement and for its publication throughout the world would be that the statement was true. If the statement were true, I would have nothing to say, and the officers of the Navy and their friends and families would feel no sense of indignation; but the statement is not true. "Alcoholism among the enlisted men" is not "a negligible quantity." Officers are "models for the enlisted men in duty, habits and deportment." "The examples of officers drinking on board ship, as fostered by the wine mess," have not resulted in "numerous court-martial of officers for drunkenness"; and "the effects of alcohol" (as used on board our ships) are not "destructive of discipline and morale, bad for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the Service."

Drunkenness exists among enlisted men in a very much greater degree than among the officers. The large majority of offenses of all kinds punished on board our ships are caused by drinking by enlisted men. Nearly all of this drinking is done on shore, and cannot be controlled by naval regulations. The fact that an enlisted man is not now allowed to have one bottle of beer on board for dinner (only one was allowed formerly, brought alongside in port by the bumboat) has not improved their sobriety, because it cannot alter the fact that the one bottle of beer never made a man drunk or intoxicated, and the men can get drunk (and very drunk, indeed) when they go ashore. As to the officers, careful observation and comparison have led me to the conclusion that there is less intemperance among them than among an equal number of men of like station in civil life.

6. Regarding (b), I have never known a case of drunkenness aboard ship due directly to the wine mess. People rarely get drunk on wine or beer. It is difficult to do so. In practically every case when an officer has become intoxicated it has been on whiskey, or something like whiskey, such as brandy, and usually on shore. This being the case, the prohibition of wine and beer in our ships will not decrease the amount of drinking of whiskey, but will tend to increase it, for the obvious reason that officers desiring to drink will go ashore and drink strong cocktails, with no official restraining influence, instead of staying aboard ship and drinking wine or beer under the eyes of brother officers, and amid conditions distinctly discouraging to excess.

7. Regarding (c), the effect of the suggested order would be to divorce officers from their ships, a very unfortunate effect, because we have always tried to get officers to regard their ships as their homes. Another effect will be the increased temptation to officers to secrete whiskey in their rooms, and to drink whiskey (a most dangerous thing) instead of wine or beer. Another effect would be an increased temptation to use cocaine and other drugs. This danger is real—not imaginary. Many people crave stimulant of some sort, and if they cannot get what they prefer, will take anything they can get. Cocaine takes up little space and is very convenient. Its use among

enlisted men has increased since they were prohibited the daily bottle of beer.

8. Regarding (d), I most respectfully call the attention of the Secretary to the fine state of efficiency of naval officers at present, as shown by their splendid work in Mexico within the past month. This is due to the fine spirit of the officers themselves. Without this spirit no amount of regulations can avail. This spirit is a very fine spirit and a beautiful spirit; and anything that impairs it will injure the Service. Napoleon has been quoted as replying to a colonel who was excusing some poor work by complaining of the bad quality of his regiment that "there are no poor regiments, but often poor colonels." This was his method of stating that as the leaders are—the officers—so will be the followers—the men. This is more distinctly true of a navy than of an army, because a ship's officers and men are much more bound up together than a regiment is, and the efficiency of the ship flows directly from the spirit of its officers.

9. To hold our officers up to the country as a body of men lacking in the self-control necessary for the performance of their duty, which would be done by making an order of the kind suggested, would be to strike directly at their dignity as men and lower their pride in themselves and their calling.

10. The enthusiasm and cheerful obedience necessary to the best efficiency have never been attained by such methods. The officers of the Navy are a dignified and high-minded set of gentlemen. Their ideals and standards will compare more than favorably with those of average men in civil life. Such of them as I have heard speak about the suggested order regard it as an unmerited indignity, an act of disrespect to a set of men, most of whom are of settled (and good) habits, and many of whom have grown gray in their honored profession.

11. This being the condition, it must follow that the effect of the order, if issued, will be to impair efficiency; a sense of injustice always does. Great efficiency can exist only when mutual liking and confidence prevail. And while the officers of the Navy may always be relied upon to do their duty, they may be the more relied upon for initiative and zeal, if their pride in themselves is not weakened.

12. As a very minor matter, there would be the inconvenience which the proposed regulation would cause in intercourse with foreign diplomatic, military and naval officials. Whether right or wrong, the world custom is to use wines in the exchange of official courtesies. Our officers, if the proposed regulation is issued, will be placed in the embarrassing dilemma of either declining a glass of wine when tendered as an ordinary and usual courtesy by a well-meaning foreign host, or of accepting the wine—international custom exacts that it shall be accepted, even if not drunk—knowing that when the courtesy is returned, as it must be, whether in the form of a call or a dinner, he will be unable to respond in the same manner—in the manner made usual among the politer nations.

B. A. FISKE.

Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, issued a statement in Washington on April 17 criticising Secretary Daniels for alleged misrepresentations of the attitude of Rear Admiral Fiske. "The Secretary testified," Mr. Britten's statement declares, "that Admiral Fiske wrote him that naval officers who could not have their wines and drinks on ships would go to using cocaine, and therefore he ought to annul his order."

Admiral Fiske's contention was that beer and wine were less injurious than whisky and spirituous liquors, which had been forbidden in the ships of the Navy since 1863. The records of the Navy show that during 1913 [prior to the Daniels order] there were twelve convictions of officers in the Navy and Marine Corps for drunkenness, and that during 1914, following the Daniels order, there was an equal number of convictions for the same offense. The American public has confidence in its naval officers, and will not believe for one instant that they are so weak-minded as to take to using cocaine."

Noting the figures given by Mr. Britten a correspondent adds that to complete the record it should be stated that of commissioned line officers of the Navy, whose sobriety is the most important, there were only two lieutenants convicted of drunkenness in 1913, while in 1915 there were one lieutenant commander and five lieutenants; that is to say, two commissioned line officers in 1913 before the wine mess order and six in 1915 after it was in force.

WHAT THE DU PONTS ARE DOING.

The New York Herald has been investigating the works of the du Pont Powder Company, as the result of which it gives the following facts and figures concerning this great industrial institution:

Since the European war began it has increased the number of its employees from 4,000 to 66,000. It has filled \$160,000,000 in war contracts and has \$160,000,000 more on its books. It has the largest smokeless powder, guncotton and dynamite manufacturing in the world. Of its 5,000 stockholders more than 1,500 are employees, who are the beneficiaries of a profit sharing system. It has discovered a substitute for quicksilver which will reduce the consumption of that metal for war purposes fifty per cent. It has made profits in eighteen months of more than \$75,000,000, exclusive of charges for new construction and equipment amounting to nearly \$50,000,000 more.

As to the value of the substitute for mercury, the Herald writer quotes an officer of the company as saying: "We started to use trinitrotoluol, a high explosive, and by-product of tar, as a bursting charge, but there was not enough to go around, so we bought heavily of mercury. The fulminate is more dangerous to handle. In fact, the fulminate cap is so dangerous that we perfected a fine detonator. But it deteriorated. A small amount of gas escaped, causing oxidation and chemical reaction. The result was that the charge would not go off in many instances. But we have perfected it this time, and have cut the consumption of quicksilver fifty per cent. Fulminate of silver, which is ten times as strong as fulminate of mercury, is the best detonator, but it is too dangerous. Fulminate is dangerous enough, but it is less dangerous than any other detonator of equal strength. This applies also to the substance we are using with fulminate. We are positive our 'fifty-fifty' (50 per cent. of mercury and 50 per cent. of another substance) will fill specifications and pass muster on the battlefield. We are confident we shall be able to obtain enough quicksilver to complete our contracts and to help out others. We were up against it, like everybody else, but the new discovery makes us all right now."

The du Pont Powder company makes fulminate of mercury, loads shells and furnishes caps for shells and cartridges. It makes 40,000,000 caps a month. The smokeless powder it makes is fired by a fuse and dynamited by a cap. Its great fulminating plant is at Pompton Lakes, N.J. The only other fulminating factory in the country is that of the California Cap Company. Much of the fulminate for the Winchester Repeating Arms and Union Metallic Cartridge companies is made at Sherbrooke, Canada, where a combination of munition makers has established a plant to avoid the duty on alcohol. The United States Government makes its own cartridges in the Frankford and Springfield arsenals.

Quicksilver is sold by the flask. A flask which is of wrought iron, contains seventy-five pounds of the metal. A month ago estimates of the amount of quicksilver re-

quired to fill munitions contracts in this country before Jan. 1, 1918, ran all the way from 50,000 to 110,000 flasks. The higher figure is only a few thousand flasks short of the entire output of quicksilver in the world for 1914 and a little more than that for 1915. The United States produced 11,303 flasks in 1914 and 20,681 in 1915. The output this year is estimated at 20,000 flasks. The price of quicksilver at the beginning of the war was \$38 a flask, which was only \$1 more than the cost of taking it from the ground. A year ago it had doubled in price, and on Dec. 31 last it was \$130 a flask. It has crossed \$300 this year, and now is down to \$200.

ARTILLERY MOTOR TRANSPORT.

The use of motor trucks in the Army is the subject of three articles in the January-March issue of the Field Artillery Journal. Major Lucian B. Moody, Ord. Dept., writes on "Motor Transport for Field Artillery"; Capt. William Bryden, Field Art., contributes some "Notes on Recent Tractor Tests at Fort Sill, Okla.," and Lieut. Harold G. Ferguson, Battery A, N.G. Cal., a paper on "Transportation by Motor Truck." Major Moody traces the history of the development of motor traction for field artillery in his paper from the first trials made with a combined battery and store wagon weighing 12,000 pounds in 1903 and 1904, a motor that demonstrated it could not keep up with the battery, as was a prime requisite. The present war brought about a revival of interest in this subject and tests have been made at Fort Sill—as described later by Captain Bryden—of the three commercial types of trucks probably useful for artillery purposes, those for commercial hauling, farm tractors of the wheeled type, and tractors of the caterpillar type. There is a growing type of motor "designed for country delivery, desert hauling and ore transportation," Major Moody writes, and these "are naturally the ones that may best be expected to keep moving in field service when good roads are not available. Trucks were tested at Rock Island with a view of determining their probable suitability under field conditions for towing ammunition vehicles of light field batteries, for towing guns and ammunition vehicles of heavy batteries, for carrying ammunition as a load, for use as battery and store wagons and for use as armored automobiles. Practically the tests narrowed down to determining how much, if any, load could be towed under field conditions with or without load on the truck, and how much could be carried without a tow."

The tests made by these trucks show that the towing of light field artillery, except under special conditions, "does not seem exceptionally promising," Major Moody declares, and draws the following conclusions: "It is rather hazardous to attempt to predict the future of motor traction for field artillery in our Service, but the following would seem to be possible, subject, of course, to service tests: For light batteries, replace the battery and store wagons and a portion of the caissons by an equal number of lightly loaded motor trucks, carrying the present contents of the battery and store wagons in convenient chests and the ammunition in original packing boxes. Horse-drawn transportation would then be available for the guns and a considerable portion of the ammunition, and in the event that the trucks could not get to the actual firing position there would be teams available for bringing up ammunition in empty caissons from the position of the trucks."

"On fair roads not in the presence of the enemy the trucks would have a good capacity for towing in addition to carrying their normal load, and the teams could be saved by unlimbering the guns and caissons and towing them behind the trucks, thus leaving only the limbers to be pulled by the teams on a march of such a nature that there would be no tactical objection to such an arrangement. For special service on fair roads where high speed is valuable batteries could be equipped entirely with motor traction, both guns and ammunition being carried on trucks. The trucks would, of course, have pintles, and if desired the guns could be rolled off their trucks and limbered behind the same on approaching the probable position. The retention of horses for certain portions of light batteries seems essential for the present, for the reason that there is no known motor vehicle which can move with certainty over the worst ground that can be covered by horses and at the same time move on good ground with the speed that is sometimes required with light batteries."

"For heavy batteries up to and including the 7.6-inch howitzer, the units of which do not greatly exceed in weight those of the 6-inch howitzer, it is thought that the same principles apply, except that the necessity for high speed is not as great with these batteries as with light batteries, and that where horses are used with light batteries caterpillar tractors should be used with heavy batteries. Auto trucks should carry the ammunition not hauled by tractors, as with the light batteries, but the loads should be heavier. For heavier pieces than the 7.6-inch howitzer it would seem that tractors should be used for hauling the entire batteries, as the number of rounds of ammunition that could be carried in a truck would be very limited."

Captain Bryden describes in his paper the recent test made at Fort Sill of a 45-horsepower caterpillar tractor by the Field Artillery Board in the traction of heavy field artillery. This tractor showed it could handle with ease a complete section with filled chests of either 4.7-inch guns or 6-inch howitzer matériel over ordinary ground both on and off the roads. Later tests were made to show if this tractor could be used to replace the sixteen horses that make up the two teams of a section of a heavy battery, the tow consisting of a 4.7-inch gun caisson and limber with filled chests, weighing about 2,800 pounds, and a 4.7-inch gun and limber, weighing about 8,500 pounds. The tests were made under conditions approximating war service, and the tractor proved capable of doing the work of two eight-horse teams, working in places where such traction could not be used. Captain Bryden says in conclusion: "It would seem that the time is ripe for extensive tests of heavy field batteries equipped with all-motor traction, the firing batteries being hauled by tractor, the remaining caissons being replaced by trucks, the officers and the battery commander's detail being transported in motor cars or on motorcycles equipped, when necessary, with side cars for persons or instruments."

Lieutenant Ferguson describes a trip undertaken by Battery A, California National Guard, from its armory in Los Angeles to San Diego, 130 miles away, motor trucks being used for conveyance. The train consisted of four 2½-ton trucks and one 1½-ton truck. One 3-inch piece and one caisson were trailed behind each of the 2½-ton trucks, while the full complement of men

for each section rode upon the truck trailing their particular piece and caisson. One of the four trucks last mentioned also carried upon its bed the battery and store wagons, while each truck had much available room for equipment, kitchen material, tentage, knapsacks, spare parts and necessary baggage, blank ammunition being carried in the caissons. The time taken for the trip to San Diego was ten and a half hours, including stops for inspection of running gear, one meal, and once for maneuvers. Lieutenant Ferguson's observations of this experimental tour were that the damage done to matériel could easily be repaired by a battery mechanic at the end of a day, while the men were in much better condition, and, of course, the gain in ground covered was enormous. The Editorial Department notes the resignation of Capt. Marlborough Churchill from the position of secretary-treasurer of the Field Artillery, a place he has held for the past eighteen months. Captain Churchill is now acting as an observer with the French armies.

CADETSHIPS IN THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

A fine opportunity for young men to obtain life positions under the Government is presented by the forthcoming examination to fill about ten vacancies in the line and engineer corps at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. The course at the academy covers a period of three years for line cadets and one year for cadet engineers. Four months of each year are spent at sea on the practice ship, during which time the principal ports along the Atlantic coast are visited. This year the practice cruise will include in its itinerary the West Indies and the Panama Canal Zone. Cadets receive \$500 per annum, and in addition one ration, equivalent to \$109 per year. Cadet engineers receive \$75 a month and one ration.

After successfully completing the three-year course cadets are commissioned as third lieutenants and have the same rank and pay as second lieutenants in the Army (\$1,700 per annum). Cadet engineers are commissioned as third lieutenants of engineers after successfully completing the one-year course and have the same rank and pay as third lieutenants. The Coast Guard being a part of the military forces of the Government, its officers are entitled by law to longevity pay and to retirement at the age of sixty-four years, or for physical disability. Retired officers receive three-fourths of the pay to which they were entitled before retirement.

The requirements are that the candidates must be American citizens, unmarried, physically sound, of good moral character, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four for line cadets and twenty and twenty-five for cadet engineers. The examinations, which are strictly competitive, require the equivalent of a first class high school education for line cadets, and in addition thereto, for cadet engineers, a knowledge of theoretical steam engineering. They will be held on June 26, 1916, at Washington, D.C., and in several other large cities in different sections of the country, depending upon the location of the candidates.

For a circular containing detailed information and for an application blank address: The Captain Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

To help the citizen soldier to gain greater proficiency in training for actual service, Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 9th U.S. Cav., has written a text-book on the "Fundamentals of Military Service" that was prepared under the supervision of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. In addition to chapters on the "Psychology of the Service," "Military Training," "Organization," "Tactical Rules," "Map Reading and Sketching," one on the Army Regulations and seven on the Field Service Regulations of the U.S. Army, there are special chapters on the Engineer Corps, by Major S. A. Cheney, C.E.; on the Coast Artillery, by Capt. C. A. Kilbourne, C.A.C.; the Infantry by Capt. E. T. Collins, 10th Inf.; the Signal Corps, by Capt. C. A. Seoane, Cav., and on the Field Artillery, by Lieut. J. S. Hammond, Field Art. That this work is of importance to others than citizen soldiers is shown in the opinion of it written by Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, Gen. Staff, who says: "Captain Andrews has brought together in a most convenient and instructive way those things which the soldier and subaltern should know and be able to apply practically. It would be well if every subaltern of the Regular Army could have the opportunity to read the chapters on leadership and military training, as they contain some very practical principles in reference to the command of men—the most important duty an officer is called upon to perform."

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt has written a letter to the publishers of the book, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, in which he says: "Captain Andrews is one of the most gallant and efficient of our Cavalry officers. I saw him myself rendering valiant service in the Cuban campaign. He has written a really capital handbook, which should be in the possession of every head of an institution giving military courses, and should be read by every citizen who wishes to know how the men of this country should make themselves soldiers in time of need and how the soldiers of this country should act in time of need. Take the chapter on 'Leadership,' for example. At least half of what is said applies to leadership in civil life as much as in military life—the advice on page 21 is particularly good. The first chapter, on our military policy, should be studied by every man, civilian or soldier, who wishes to understand the real truth of the lessons history teaches. I commend especially the following sentence from the Preface: 'An honest performance of the duties of citizenship demands, first, that each citizen shall learn enough about the military service and its needs to give him an intelligent opinion thereon, and, second, that each youth shall prepare himself reasonably to meet his individual responsibilities as a citizen soldier.'"

With the purpose of "placing before the engineers of America as accurate an idea as possible of the opportunities and limitations that will confront the civilian engineer in the event of war, to show him what he can do to assist in preparedness against invasion and how he must go about the matter," Capt. Ernest F. Robinson, C.E., N.G.N.Y., has written a hand-book on "Military Preparedness and the Engineer" that completely fulfils the plan of the author. In addition to describing the purely technical duties of an engineer and all the various structures that he must be prepared to build, the book contains chapters on military training, military organiza-

tion and administration and the National Guard. One point the author makes is well worth keeping in mind at the present time, and this is that "any plan for preparedness must fail which does not in the end rest upon individual effort and personal service." The work is published by the Clark Book Company, New York.

To the many, many books of a general nature about the war, Walter Hale adds his "artist's notes and sketches," to which is given the title, "By Motor to the Firing Line." Much of the text is devoted to experiences at "the front" at Rheims, the Champagne district, the Aisne valley, Compeigne and the Artois sector, and although the narrative presents no pictures of the present war that will come as novelties to the average reader, these sketches will find a place in view of the widespread interest in the present war. The Century Company, New York, publish the book.

What life was like in a remote frontier Army post in the '60s is described by Dr. William Thornton Parker in his book entitled "Annals of Old Fort Cummings, New Mexico, 1867-8." Dr. Parker served at Fort Cummings with the 125th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops, and on the plains during the Indian war with the 3d U.S. Cavalry as a first-class hospital steward, having been appointed when he was seventeen years old. Fort Cummings was designed by Gen. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., and was located at Cook's Spring. The reservation was established in October, 1863; the post was abandoned in August, 1873, reoccupied in 1880, and abandoned again in 1886, finally being turned over to the Department of the Interior in 1891. Dr. Parker gives a spirited picture of the extreme loneliness of life at the post, its dangers from Indian attacks, and the personal hardships suffered by officers and men from their inability to get even ordinary military supplies, to say nothing of luxuries. The author publishes the book at Northampton, Mass.

The timely military book, "Self Helps for Citizen Soldiers," by Capt. James A. Moss and Capt. M. B. Stewart, U.S.A., is enjoying a remarkable sale. The first edition of 10,000 was sold in six weeks after it came from the press, and the present rate of sale indicates that the 100,000 mark will be passed in time.

The University of the State of New York, Division of Archives and History, has caused to be published a volume containing "The Proceedings at the Unveiling of a Memorial to Horace Greeley at Chappaqua, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1914," together with reports of other Greeley celebrations related to the centennial of his birth. The copious illustrations and exhaustive analytical and appreciative addresses by men who knew the great editor intimately provide a complete record of his eventful career.

"Selected Articles on World Peace," compiled by Mary Katharine Reely, published by the H. W. Wilson Company in the Debaters' Handbook Series, contains data aimed to assist in arguments for the practicability of universal disarmament and international arbitration. It contains statements on both sides of the question, in all its various aspects, by the foremost advocates of preparedness and unpreparedness.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS BY M.O.L.L.U.S.

Largely through the efforts of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., seven of the state commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S. have passed resolutions endorsing universal military training and condemning the Volunteer system. Recently General Young was elected president of the Association for National Service and is actively engaged in advocating universal military training. The resolution of the Illinois Commandery is directed to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the members of Congress, the officers of the Army and Navy, and to the companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, states that it is the judgment of the Commandery of Illinois that Congress should enact a law "providing for the registration of all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years and with the specific declaration in the law that all such persons so registered shall automatically become the Provisional Army of the United States in the event of war. That the law should provide for the proper training at such times and under such rules and regulations as the War Department shall prescribe."

The special committee of the Illinois Commandery that prepared the resolution is of the opinion that the advantages of such a law are that "it does away in case of war with the sure necessity of an act of Congress calling for conscription, thus obviating a repetition of the ignominious acts which attended the execution of the law drafted into the Army's service the men needed for the defense of the nation's life in 1863. Such a law is in the interest of economy and efficiency, in that it provides the Army with approximately trained men, thus economizing their use. It does away with the paying of large bounties which were paid in the last two years of the Civil War. It prevents the buying of substitutes which was so common in the last two years of the Civil War. It creates a greater and closer democracy; it engenders a better and more healthful interest in the affairs of Government."

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For a number of years I have been much interested in the question of a distinguished service medal and ribbon for officers and enlisted men—more especially for officers, as enlisted men who perform distinguished service are usually given a certificate of merit entitling them to wear the certificate of merit badge.

This matter has been taken up in your number of April 8, by your correspondent "Medal," who states very clearly how just and reasonable it would be for the Government to issue such a medal or badge for the thousands of acts of distinguished service, which fall just short of deeds entitling the individual to the coveted medal of honor.

As the regulations now stand the medal of honor is granted to so few, and its bestowal is rightly circumscribed by so many exceptional conditions, that many gallant officers and soldiers are shut off from any recognition whatever for either deeds performed in action or the exceptional distinguished service performed away from the immediate presence of the enemy.

A particularly unjust condition arises, and is not at all uncommon, where an officer and two or three enlisted men perform identical distinguished service and are mentioned in orders. The two enlisted men are awarded certificates of merit and the badges and pay pertaining

thereto; the officer receives nothing but the consciousness of duty well performed.

The writer once took this matter up with the War Department, but received scant encouragement, mainly on account of the difficulty of equitably acting on the thousands of cases which have arisen in recent wars, and of not knowing just where to draw the line as to retroactive application. If unable to go back farther than the Spanish War, or even that far, law and regulations ought at least to apply to the future, and, as in the British service, a medal or badge be awarded for distinguished service for one's country.

FIELD OFFICER.

A REPLY FROM REV. DR. BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of April 8 there appeared a letter headed "Army Charity vs. Civilian Piety," which is absolutely unfair and demands a reply. Your correspondent was very evidently misinformed as to what I said, which, by the way, was not in a sermon at all. I did not, nor do I ever, "threaten the congregation with fire and brimstone." That would be rather crude, to say the least. I did not in any way "denounce" the Army Relief, because I consider it an excellent organization doing an excellent work, which I shall always be glad to help in any possible way.

This is what did really happen. No matter what those out of the Episcopal Church may think about Lent, in that Church there are certain rules prescribed for its proper observance; and this without any criticism of anyone else or of what others may think or do. As rector of Christ Church, Pensacola, I am the officer in charge, and certainly have as much right to publish within the walls of the church building, the regulations of the Church as the commanding officer of an Army post has to publish Army regulations at his post, and that without any reflections on anyone else.

A few days before Lent one of the local daily papers stated that Lent would not be altogether a season of penance, because among the attractions would be an entertainment to be given by the Army Relief.

In giving out the notices on the first day of Lent I happened to think of this statement and said it surely did not express the true spirit of Lent, and that charity balls and even the Army Relief were not sufficient cause to justify one in not observing Lent. My idea was not at all to criticize the Army Relief, but to state the duty of Christ Church congregation.

If this is in any way "denouncing" the Army Relief I fail to perceive it. Consequently I must infer that your correspondent could not have known the exact facts in the case or she would not have written as she did.

JOHN H. BROWN,
Rector of Christ Church, Pensacola, Fla.

WHAT PROFESSOR PHELPS SAID.

In a recent issue of a New York newspaper a news report of a meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society stated that Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, "spoke strongly against national defense, saying that the flag and patriotism were largely an illusion, and that to spit on the flag was not to disgrace it nearly as much as to spill the nation's blood on it." In an effort to discover whether Professor Phelps was quoted correctly, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL addressed a letter to him, to which he has returned the following answer, together with a formal statement as to his speech, which follows his letter:

Yale University, New Haven, April 13, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I express to you my admiration for your letter, for its spirit of fairness, and for your directly referring the quotation to me before expressing an opinion about it? Nearly all the newspapers that have attacked me have assumed that what I said was correctly quoted.

May I now say that the statement as printed originally in the paper, and as you have it here, is not only false, but grotesquely false; and it is false not merely in letter, but in spirit? Of course, what it makes me say is simply this: That an American who spits on the flag is a better American than the man who has given his life to save it. Such a statement is to me absolutely abhorrent. It is inconceivable in my own mind that I should ever say anything remotely approaching it. Since you have been kind enough to inquire as to whether this is true or not, may I simply, without being a burden to you, tell you exactly what I did say?

The wife of a professor asked me: "Suppose a foreigner should spit on the American flag. Don't you think we ought to go to war to avenge the insult?" To this I replied: "Most certainly not. I think it is not so much a disgrace to us that a foreigner should spit on our flag as that American lives should be sacrificed to avenge the insult. No nation can be disgraced except by its own acts."

I do not suppose you would agree even with this statement of mine, but I do hope that you see it is totally and entirely different from what I am reported to have said. I am against preparedness simply because I think that preparedness would lead to war. But I am willing to tell you that I do not believe any American loves his country's flag more than I do. And it is not from any contempt for soldiers, but rather that I cannot bear to see them ruthlessly sacrificed by people who simply intend to make profits out of their blood. I hope I have not bored you. I hope you will not hesitate to attack me with all your might if you wish to do so, but I must thank you again for the spirit of fairness that led you to refer that lying report to me.

The statement that follows I have not sent out anywhere for publication, but if you care to circulate it I shall be glad to have you do so. I have given so many lectures at West Point and am such an ardent admirer of General Scott that I cannot help feeling badly over the absurd report of my speech, even though I am a convinced and incorrigible pacifist.

Believe me, with the greatest respect,
Faithfully yours,

W. LYON PHELPS.

STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR PHELPS.

The two things that naturally caused considerable surprise and resentment in my recent speech on "War and Peace" are the statements about spitting on the United States flag and the statement about loving martyrdom. Now nobody in America loves the flag more than I do, and what I actually said in the lecture was to report a conversation I had in a college in the Middle West last year. The question was asked me:

"Don't you think if a foreigner should spit on the American flag we ought to go to war to avenge the insult?" And I replied: "Most certainly not. It is not fair that hundreds of thousands of our young men should die because some foreigner, whose opinion is worthless anyway, should have insulted our flag." That is the whole of the flag episode. I added that it seemed to me it would be a greater disgrace for America to shed the blood of our young men in trying to avenge this insult than the insult itself; that is, that a nation, like an individual, cannot be really disgraced except by its own acts.

As to individual and national martyrdom, I am no more eager for it than anyone else. I hope I shall never have to be a martyr, and I certainly do not court martyrdom. I was simply trying to make the point that if we could endure some insults and suffer some actual losses in the endeavor to avoid war it would be better for us and for the future time of universal peace. My object was, of course, so far as one obscure individual can, to help to save America from devastation—not to plunge America into devastation. I am quite certain that even the most rabid of those who disagree with me on the question of national preparedness, had they been present at the lecture and heard it all, would not have found in it a single phrase that was offensive.

IN DEFENSE OF THE GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Five hundred dollars a year to officers of the National Guard for seventy-two hours' work" was the headline of a long article on the front page of the New York Times of April 8, 1916. It is further declared that "under the provisions of the Hay bill the minimum annual pay for second lieutenants is \$500 per year." Still more rot for the misinformed public to swallow: "The maximum work required would be forty-eight evenings of one and one-half hours each. The pay of higher officers would be in the same proportion." Let us compare these statements with the real facts in the matter.

First. The pay of second lieutenants is set at a minimum of \$250 in the Hay bill. The \$500 is for captains. Majors would get \$50 more, and colonels only \$600. The base pay for a private would be \$48 per year.

Second. The maximum work required of officers is unlimited. The minimum work required is many times the seventy-two hours claimed. Even a private is required to put in many times the said seventy-two hours. Each night drill period is now two hours for one night a week from Oct. 1 until the middle or last of April, plus regimental, battalion and special drills, fifteen days in camp with two or three drill periods per day. Thus for a private the minimum would be about 112 hours. Officers and non-commissioned officers have an extra night of real duty each week, even longer than the regular drill season, with no limit to the hours. This is headquarters night for the transaction of all manner of official business, discharges, enlistments, reports, accounting of and for property and equipment, inspection, drawing and turning in of same, interdepartmental work, lectures, schools of instruction, examinations, rifle practice and recruit instruction, to say nothing of the many hours put in at home and while going to and from work studying regulations, papers and books in order to keep up to date and prepare for examinations and promotion. The officer gets even more, for he has his monthly problems to solve, his basic and other courses which he must pass or resign his rank. And to-day the only compensation received by any rank is regular pay for encampment periods and \$30 a year to officers towards the upkeep of his many uniforms.

The officer has to buy his equipment and maintenance, the initial cost being from \$200 to \$300. The enlisted man is equipped and maintained free of cost to himself.

Besides giving his time and efforts for the purpose of becoming a trained soldier to defend his country when need arises, the National Guardsman must pay cash for the privilege. Yes, it is true. Instead of his country paying him a nominal figure, he actually buys his preparedness with cash out of his pocket, for he must pay dues ranging from fifty cents per month to several dollars, according to the outfit to which he belongs. And yet under these conditions we find about 100,000 citizens patriotic enough to purchase personal preparedness, even in the face of insults, scoffing and ridicule from their ignorant or selfish brother citizens, who prefer to prepare in the dance halls, pool rooms, cafés and on street corners. Added to this, the Guardsman is denounced, derided, neglected and relegated to the scrap heap by the politicians they help elect, and who would, in a serious crisis, vote to send them to the firing line while the same politician remained in his swivel chair dictating political propaganda to his press agent and getting himself re-elected.

To be an officer in the Guard to-day one must actually give time, board and energy; he must qualify before an examining board and is frequently required to pass examinations in order to hold his rank, and again for promotion. This is practical, tends towards efficiency and, to a large extent, removes the Guard from the reach of the political exploiter. The enemies of the Guard make charges of lobbying. Well, to the average citizen it looks as though a Guard measure or no other can pass unless its friends outlobby the opposition or show more "pork" for the "fathers." Money necessary for any pretense of real preparedness is withheld on this or that excuse, but let a real crisis arise and billions would be voted without question and with much rhetoric, but it would be too late.

W. A. JOHNSON,
A sergeant in the Guard with twelve years' service.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

U.S.N.A. ALUMNI BUTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the blossoming blossoms and sprouting sprouts betoken the advent of ye gentle spring, let us bring up a subject for discussion round the festive board when the graduates of the Naval Academy gather in June, so that proper action may be taken.

How many graduates of the Naval Academy wear the alumni button? Ask any man and he will tell you that he would not wear the decoration to the proverbial dog fight. Is he ashamed of his Alma Mater? No. But look at the button itself. That's enough! Large as a Mexican dollar, with a shining anchor surrounded by a gilt sign shrieking the glad tidings that the proud bearer whose lapel sags under the heavy load is—what? Nine chances out of ten the observer looks no further. Such buttons are worn only by members of the amalgamated gas fitters' union or by street car conductors in

self-protection, so that during the strike season a brother before heaving a brick two blocks away will read the sign and stay the ruthless hand.

Why not get together and adopt an insignia that we can be proud to wear, something in good taste or that at least denotes a military order? Would not a small cloth button of Naval Academy colors with a diminutive gold anchor in the center be preferable to the present metal disk that a man would no sooner wear than a red tie ornate with green horseshoes?

ALUMNUS.

THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being naturally interested in what concerns the welfare of the Army through the work of her chaplains, I beg that the following points be not overlooked on their status and their work:

The age limit for commission has been wisely placed at forty years instead of at thirty, as in the case of line officers. This was to secure men with previous experience. It would therefore seem to be a mistake to place the periods of promotion for them at greater intervals than those of the doctors and the line officers.

If advancement in rank is withheld on financial grounds, it should be considered that chaplains, like surgeons, are educated at great expense to themselves, and not by the state. The necessary expenses of a chaplain are more rather than less than those of other officers, inasmuch as his services are often required at a distance from his post, and he is frequently compelled to bear the financial burden of his work from his income.

As to rank. Could a chaplain perform his duties in post school, hospitals and prisons without official rank? He is a continual intercessor between enlisted men and their officers. Ask the Y.M.C.A. men whether they can intercede for these classes of men. Does his uniform separate him from those about him? Not unless he is a fool; in which case he should be replaced. Those who think he could perform his duties without rank or uniform fail to understand the spirit and ideas necessary to control an army. Difference in rank is necessary in an army, and to place chaplains in a class by themselves would deprive them of the possibility of even conducting a Sunday school properly. I have seen it tried. When I entered the Service about fifteen years ago I regretted my rank, but now know that I could not do the proper work of a chaplain without it, for I should be of a different standing from others in the community.

As to fitness. I am of the opinion that no man should be appointed to the chaplaincy who does not hold an "A.B." or equal degree from a standard college and is recommended by a church in which he has worked at least four years. A study of the class of work done by the different chaplains will show why this should be required.

Number of chaplains. There should be more chaplains than regiments, rather than less. One battalion of 600 men in the regiment with which I served for about thirteen years has been separated for over four years from any chaplain, a distance of two days' sailing, and seven days' sailing from their own chaplain. I have made it my custom to visit weekly or monthly (usually at my own expense) all portions of my regiment within a hundred miles to hold religious services for them and supply them with libraries, entertainments or render them such counsel and cheer as my talents permit, and am of the opinion that chaplains should be regularly ordered to do this work.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 5th F.A.

A PROPHECY OF 1843.

Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City,
April 11, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the recently published volume of "Representative Phi Beta Kappa Orations" is included one by Job Durfee delivered at Brown University in 1843. In this oration occurs, at pages 70-71, rather a remarkable prophecy upon the relation of the railroad and the steamboat to future wars. Thinking you may care to publish it, I enclose it herewith.

BERNARD C. STEINER, Librarian.

Following is the quotation:

"From the heart of every monarchy of Europe must diverge railroads to every assailable extreme; that when danger comes, and come it must, the whole war force of the nation may move, at a moment's warning, with the speed of wings, to the extreme point of peril. The governments of Europe must become stronger internally and externally; more secure within and more formidable without, maugre the democratic tendencies by which they are threatened. Democracy is strong, but here is a power still stronger that will have its course. It is a power with which governments will and must organize themselves, at their peril, whatever may be their form. And when thus organized their endurance must be as adamant. Organized on like basis, our representative democracy itself may be secure; but if not thus organized, it can only wait, with as much quietude as it may, to be gradually absorbed and finally swallowed up by the strong organizations that may be brought to bear upon it. Think ye that the military progress of this invention in the old world is to produce no effect on the new; that the breadth of the Atlantic is to set bounds to its effects? The breadth of the Atlantic! Why, it has become a narrow frith, over which armies may be ferried in twelve or fifteen days, to land in slave or non-slaveholding states at option; and that power, whose home is on the deep, already transports over her watery empire, on wings of this invention, her victorious cannon. Other governments are little behind her in the application of this power. Thus menaced, have we strength to do our duty with dignity? Can we much longer be governed by factions?"

"I am not suggesting a course of policy; I am simply carrying our premises to their necessary consequences; and to that end I ask: If we continue a free and independent people, must we not organize ourselves on the basis which this invention affords? Can we avoid it? Have we any choice but to radiate our country with communications for its defense, that the whole war force of the nation may be thrown with railroad speed on any point of danger? This system of defense may not be adopted till the shock of some foreign invasion or some terrible convulsion forces upon the Government the necessity of adopting it; and then, if it be the will of God that we continue one people, it will and must be adopted."

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

Since the attack on the American troops at Parral by Mexicans, on April 12, and the demand of General Carranza that the U.S. expeditionary force pursuing Villa be withdrawn from Mexico, the pursuit of the outlaw Villa and his bands has apparently been at a standstill. The threatening situation, with the possibility of hostility by Mexican soldiers toward our troops, has necessitated certain military precautions, and undoubtedly some of the smaller bodies of U.S. troops have been consolidated to be prepared for any possible attack.

As a further precaution Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, on April 18 ordered 2,300 additional troops to General Pershing's base at Columbus, N.M. The troops selected for General Pershing are the 6th Cavalry from the Brownsville district; the 17th Infantry, from Eagle Pass; Troop L, of the 10th Cavalry, from Fort Apache, Ariz., and one battalion of the 24th Infantry, one company of which is at El Paso, one at Marfa and another at Fabens. Some of these troops, it is believed, have already been sent into Mexico to reinforce the line of communications. Unofficial advices from El Paso, Texas, April 20, stated that 2,000 men would go in at Columbus April 21 to reinforce the expeditionary army in Mexico. Troops L, M and N of the 8th Cavalry and Companies B and C of the 24th Infantry left Fort Bliss April 20 for Columbus to form a part of the new force. The Infantry companies are at full strength, 150 men each.

GENERAL SCOTT AT MEXICAN BORDER.

That the present situation of Mexican affairs is causing the Washington Administration serious concern is evidenced by the fact that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, was ordered to leave Washington April 19 by Secretary of War Baker on a special mission to the border. Mr. Baker issued the following statement on April 19 concerning General Scott's departure for Texas:

"General Scott leaves for San Antonio this evening at quarter past six at my request. He will spend several days with General Funston and return. This trip is made solely for the purpose of getting as accurate information as possible for the Department. General Funston remains in full charge of the affairs of his department, including the expedition into Mexico. He has the full confidence of the Department and his dispositions have the Department's entire approval."

The trip of General Scott, however, is stated to be more for diplomatic purposes than to investigate the military situation. As is set forth in the Secretary's statement, General Funston remains in full charge of the affairs of his department, including the expedition into Mexico, with the full confidence and approval of the War Department.

It is not expected that General Scott will bring back to Washington any new suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign, but it is hoped that he may be able to do something that will harmonize the relations between the Government and Carranza. For years General Scott has been the peacemaker of the Army, and it is generally conceded that if anyone is able to make Carranza see that his attitude toward the military forces in Mexico is apt to force intervention, General Scott can do this. He was eminently successful on his former trip to the border, when he succeeded in inducing the commanders of the Villa and Carranza forces to transfer their field of operations from the border. It would not be at all surprising if when he arrived at El Paso General Scott took a trip into Mexico. If he sees an opportunity to straighten out the situation he will doubtless advise the War Department and be authorized to act for the Government in its negotiations with Carranza. In all probability he may have had that authority when he left Washington. General Scott speaks Spanish fluently and has an intimate knowledge of Mexican politics. He also speaks the languages of several of the Indian tribes in Mexico and on the border. He has the confidence of the natives and is especially equipped to deal with the situation.

REPORT OF PARRAL FIGHT.

After several days of anxiety General Funston sent a report to the War Department on April 15 which he had received from General Pershing concerning the unprovoked attack upon American soldiers who entered Parral on a friendly mission. Secretary of War Baker on April 16 gave out the following telegram from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, transmitted through American Consul Fletcher at Chihuahua, and through Major General Funston at San Antonio. It was dated April 15, 1 p.m., directed to General Funston:

My telegram of yesterday confirmed. Full report from Col. W. C. Brown, 10th Inf., and Major Frank Tompkins, 14th Cav., this morning.

Frank Tompkins's column, Troop K, 13th Cav., and Troop M, 13th Cav., entered Parral 11 a.m., 12th instant. Frank Tompkins's proceeding was cordially received by higher civil and military authorities. Military commander General Lozano accompanied Major Frank Tompkins on way to camp.

In the outskirts of the town groups of native troops and civilians following, jeered, threw stones and fired on column. Major Frank Tompkins took defensive position north of railroad, but was soon flanked by native troops and forced to further retire.

About 800 Carranza troops joined in pursuit, and Major Frank Tompkins continued to withdraw to avoid further complications until he reached Santa Cruz, eight miles from Parral. Fighting ceased about fifteen miles from town. Major Frank Tompkins deserves great praise for his forbearance. General Lozano attempted to control his men when first began, but failed to.

Colonel Brown, with Major Charles Young, 10th Cav., squadron of 10th Cavalry, eight miles away when notified, and joined Major Frank Tompkins 7 p.m. Reported privately forty Mexicans killed, all soldiers, including one major. One civilian wounded. American killed, two; wounded, six; missing, one.

Major R. L. Howze, 11th Cav., arrived Parral yesterday from San Berja and Balleasa, having had several skirmishes with Villa men. One man killed, two wounded.

FUNSTON.

Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois, commanding the aerial squadron with the expedition, took General Pershing's report to Chihuahua City on the morning of April 15 from San Antonio, Mexico, and turned it over to Marion Fletcher, U.S. Consul, for transmission to Major General Funston, at San Antonio, Texas. There was no hostile demonstration against Captain Foulois while at Chihuahua City.

The War Department on April 17 received from General Pershing through General Funston the following list of American casualties in the fight at Parral:

KILLED.

Pvt. Herbert Ledford, Troop M, 13th Cav.
Sergt. Joe Redgley, Troop M, 13th Cav.

WOUNDED.

Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., wounded slightly in left breast.

Lieut. James B. Ord, 6th Inf., slightly in left ear.
Corpl. Benjamin McGehee, Troop M, 13th Cav., severely in mouth.

Corpl. Walter E. Willingham, Troop K, 13th Cav., slightly in calf of leg.

Corpl. Richard Tannaus, Troop K, 13th Cav., severely in right elbow and forearm.

I. M. Schenberger, private, Troop K, 13th Cav., slightly in left hip.

All these wounds were from rifle shots. There is one missing. His name was withheld from publication by Secretary Baker, who declared that so long as there might be a prospect of finding him he did not wish to cause his relatives concern.

Major Robert L. Howze, 11th U.S. Cav., in a report to the War Department April 17 from the Parral district in Mexico, where he was supporting Col. W. C. Brown and Major Frank Tompkins, said: "Having passed southeast to Valloza Valley, turned toward Parral. Had several brushes with Villistas. Our casualties: Kirby, Troop M, killed, and Petroski and Clinton, Troop E, wounded. At five miles from Parral met with messenger with news of Colonel Brown's and Major Tompkins's trouble. Will await orders and connect with them. I believe Villa with small band went into mountains southwest of Borjas. Lieut. Ira A. Rader, Signal Corps, landed safe, but aeroplane wrecked."

The War Department received no information of the Villista losses inflicted during the encounters reported by Major Howze. The loss of another aeroplane reduces the number of machines available for active service in Mexico to three. Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, on April 20 stated that in addition to the eight new aeroplanes already contracted for by the Department for service in Mexico four more Curtiss machines of greatly increased horsepower have been ordered, and the purchase of still another four is being considered. All sixteen machines would be for Mexican service.

General Pershing reported to General Funston on April 16 at San Antonio that a motor truck train carrying aeroplanes was attacked by forty bandits Friday night, April 14, fifteen miles north of Satevo. The Villistas were driven off and one of their number was killed. General Pershing was with the motor truck train at the time of the attack. There were no American losses. Capt. T. E. Dodd and Lieut. A. R. Christie, Signal Corps, it is reported, had charge of the defense of the wagon train.

Mr. Baker early on April 15 issued this statement regarding the status of the American expedition: "The status of the expedition into Mexico is as it was in the beginning—in cordial co-operation with the de facto government of Mexico. That co-operation continues and the expedition continues. There has been no change in orders and no change in orders is in contemplation."

VILLA'S DEATH DOUBTED.

There has been no confirmation up to this writing that the dead body of Villa had been found, and the general belief is that the report of the finding of his remains was simply a ruse on the part of some Mexican officials to bring about the prompt withdrawal of the American expeditionary force from Mexico. The War Department, it is said, is convinced not only that Villa

(Continued on page 1093.)

In the Senate on April 15, Mr. Reed, of Missouri, offered, without success, an amendment to the Army Reorganization bill proposing that the Secretaries of War and of the Navy should establish in the continental United States twelve schools for military or naval training, each school to be situated contiguous to military or naval posts, wherever practicable, for the training of a class of students to be known as United States Reserve military cadets or United States Reserve naval cadets, as the case may be. The purpose of these schools was to serve as a training course for admission into the United States Military or Naval Academies, the curriculum to include studies in military and naval science, manual and vocational training, and the ordinary branches of learning. In addition to furnishing these cadets with books, sustenance, uniforms and equipment a stipend of \$50 a year was also included. All male persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty years were entitled to enlist and become cadets, the term of such enlistment being for ten years, four years of which should be for active service as cadets in the schools and six years for service in the Reserve Army of the United States. Graduation from such school would not entitle them to a commission as an officer in the Army, but shall be eligible as second lieutenants. On enlisting in the United States Army they should be preferred as non-commissioned officers, when qualified.

In the course of his remarks on offering his amendment to the Army Reorganization bill authorizing the President to give to veterinarians in the U.S. Army the rank as well as pay and allowances of second lieutenants, Mr. Hughes presented some interesting facts about the personnel of the veterinarian force of the U.S. Army as an additional argument in favor of their being given commissions. "One of our veterinarians," he said, "is a graduate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons at London, another of the Royal Veterinary Academy at Berlin, one of the McGill University, one of the Harvard University, five are graduates of Cornell University, five of the University of Pennsylvania, four of the American Veterinary College, University of the City of New York, two of the Ohio State University, four of the veterinary department of the Iowa State Agricultural College, five of the Ontario Veterinary College, four of the Chicago Veterinary College, one of the Kansas City Veterinary College, and two of the San Francisco Veterinary College." Senator Hughes declared that in the German army the veterinarians were given the rank from colonel down to second lieutenant, and the British, French, Australian and Canadian armies had done the same thing.

Discussion of Senator Works's plan for an "industrial army" in the Senate on April 17 brought out an opinion on the plan, in the form of a letter to Senator Chamberlain, from Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., in which General Scott expressed his disapproval of the scheme. Among the objections he raised were: The number of men who would enlist in this industrial army could not be determined; it would vary from year to year. The organization and training of this force would depend on the mutual agreement of the Secretaries of War and of the Interior, and with such divided authority no good results would be accomplished. The time provided for military training—one month of each year or two months in any one year—is much less than is required to make soldiers that can be depended upon. Since there is no provision as to age limit, the final result of the bill would be an army of married men, and in the event of

mobilization practically the entire male population would be withdrawn from certain districts, a condition which should not be imposed on any community.

In the United States Senate recently Senator Chamberlain, among other things, said, without giving the source of his information: "It has been charged that uniforms condemned by officers of the National Guard have been sold for troops of other countries. I am not impeaching the general personnel of the National Guard, but I am calling attention to the conditions which have grown out of the policy of handling the National Guard; yet it is proposed to transfer these patriotic and distinguished gentlemen from places where there have been abuses to higher places where still other greater and higher trusts might be abused." With reference to this Major J. W. Cavender, 3d Inf., N.G. Wyo., writes: "Because one or two officers of the National Guard may have been guilty of misconduct is no reason why all officers of that force should be advertised from one end of the country to the other as being dishonest, unpatriotic and suffering from an inability to distinguish between their own property and that of the Government; in other words, because one or two officers of the National Guard are color blind and are unable to tell their property from that of someone else, is no responsibility of mine or any other officer. Is there a case on record where an officer of the Regular Army has been guilty of misconduct? If there is not a case on record, then I must admit that officers of the National Guard are made of inferior clay to that used in making Army officers or United States Senators. Are all Senators dishonest because one from the state of Illinois was charged with misconduct? Senator Chamberlain knows better than that; even a common Wyoming lawyer knows better."

The result of the present Congress's action in increasing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis has been strikingly illustrated by the large number of candidates who have applied for admission and participated in the examinations which were finished on April 20. In the examination held on Feb. 15 last, 227 candidates reported, of whom ninety-nine qualified. Most of the candidates preferred to wait until the April examinations which were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and for the remaining vacancies about 570 candidates appeared, making in all 1,797 candidates for admission to the 1916 class. This is by far the largest number of candidates that have ever been examined at one time for admission to the Naval Academy. The Act of Congress authorizing two midshipmen for each Member of Congress was to expire on June 30, 1913, after which date only one midshipman for each Member of Congress would have been provided. Shortly after entering office Mr. Daniels took up with Congress the question of extending this law, and on July 9, 1913, it was re-enacted. By reason of this action there were appointed to the Naval Academy in 1914, 141 midshipmen, and in 1915, 130 midshipmen, who could not have been appointed if the expiring law had not been re-enacted. The sixty-fourth Congress, by acting favorably on this recommendation that there should be three midshipmen for each Member of Congress last month, established 531 additional vacancies to which candidates might be appointed this year, and it is estimated that a class of between 550 and 600 will enter the Academy in June.

One of the most troublesome complications that would result on the breaking off of our diplomatic relations with Germany would be the readjustment all over the world caused by the taking over by the diplomatic representative of some other neutral country of the duties those of the United States have been carrying on their shoulders from the time the war broke out in August, 1914. To these duties the various nations have been adding one by one as they entered the war. The American representatives of the State Department in Great Britain, Russia, France, Serbia, Japan and Portugal have been acting in the interest of Germany since each of these countries declared war against that nation. Similarly Ambassador Gerard has been caring for the interests of those countries in Berlin. Probably the ambassador or minister of one of the South American republics would take over these tasks. That nations may have ended diplomatic intercourse with each other and still remain at peace is shown through such comparatively recent instances as the long break between Great Britain and Venezuela, over their boundary dispute; the fact that Peru and Chile have no diplomatic representatives at the present time; Germany and Italy are getting along with what is styled "suspended diplomatic intercourse"; and the break between Austro-Hungary and the Mexican Republic, following the assassination of the Emperor Maximilian, did not result in anything more serious.

Mr. William Piel, of Piel Brothers, furnishes us with the following more complete statement regarding the revenue tax on beverages, in connection with the question of tax or license on that firm's "Service Brew": When beer is originally manufactured by the brewer, if it contains over half of one per cent. of alcohol a revenue tax must be paid, as it is a fermented product. In the resale by the retailer, however, any fermented beverage containing less than two per cent. alcohol is not subject to a license tax or to any further revenue tax. The answer to the question, what is an intoxicant, and the decision whether a particular beverage is subject to the liquor license, are matters arbitrarily settled by each state. In some states a beverage having more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol is regarded as an intoxicant. In other states beverages having more than one per cent.; again, in two states, beverages having more than two per cent., this being the limit of legislative wisdom when the question of an excise tax has been decided. The scientific fact of whether or not a beverage is intoxicating never seems to have concerned any of the legislatures.

The U.S. Navy Department, alive to the necessity of mine sweeping operations, especially as demonstrated by the present European war, is supplying equipment to battleships and destroyers, and other craft as fast as funds available will permit. Mine tracks for destroyers, cruisers, and gunboats, the tracks to be carried by destroyer tenders and on board the other vessels, have also been authorized as fast as funds will permit, and they will be put in place when necessary to plant mines. Mines will be carried on tenders for the destroyers, and ashore in magazines for the other vessels. Six tugs and six gunboats will be equipped with the permanent fittings for using sweeps, these vessels to be used as fleet mine sweepers when desired. The present mining and mine sweeping division, under Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, has been engaged in operations off Cuba, the past winter.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Second Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., is promoted first lieutenant on April 7, vice 1st Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., detailed to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, U.S.N., advanced to the rank of lieutenant March 5.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., whose death in San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1916, we noticed in our issue April 15, page 1055, leaves a widow and three children—Mrs. Prentiss Bassett, wife of Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N.; Frederick W. Von Schrader, a lawyer in San Francisco, and Alleyn Von Schrader, Capt., U.S. Medical Corps. He was buried at the National Cemetery in the Presidio, San Francisco, with military honors, the officers of the Q.M. Corps in San Francisco acting as honorary pallbearers. A regiment of eight companies of Coast Artillery with band accompanied the funeral to the chapel in the Presidio, where simple but impressive mass was said by Father Brophy, chaplain at Fort Scott. "His friends," writes a correspondent, "will remember him always as a true soldier, an upright and noble nature, and a most capable officer in both line and staff."

The Cablenews-American in its issue of March 19 published a tribute to the late Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, signed "C. S. S.," which spoke of his high character and unselfish devotion in every relation of life, and his genial and lovable disposition.

Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at El Paso, Texas, April 15, 1916, of heart disease developed during the Mexican campaign. Captain Brown, who was in charge of the ambulance company with General Pershing's column, was born in Indiana Sept. 17, 1873, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army July 8, 1904. He was promoted captain in 1908, and was a graduate of the Army Medical School, class of 1905, and held the degree of M.D., Detroit College of Medicine, 1894.

Of Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 11th Cav., who died in Columbus, N.M., on March 16, an officer on duty in Mexico with the expedition pursuing Villa writes: "Job," as his friends loved to call him, was one of the most lovable comrades that ever lived. Brimming over with life and energy and enthusiasm, he was loved by his associates and idolized by his men. He was generous to a fault; bold and fearless, and tireless in the saddle—an ideal cavalryman. No blot of any kind ever stained the shield of his truth and honor. He leaves behind a memory fragrant with his kindness and affection, and a place no other can fill.—J. A. S."

In our last issue we briefly noticed the death at New Orleans, La., April 1, 1916, of Mrs. Agnes Boone Otis, widow of Col. Elmer Otis, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Cabell, wife of Lieut. Col. De R. C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav. A correspondent sends us the following additional facts concerning the death of Mrs. Otis: "She was the mother of the eminent president of Loyola University, the Very Rev. A. E. Otis, and her husband, Col. Elmer Otis, was a brave and distinguished officer of the U.S. Army, serving in the Civil War, and as an Indian fighter of renown after the war. She was a granddaughter of Daniel Boone, and her death occurred in the beautiful seclusion of the Convent of the Holy Name, where she had made her home for several years past and where she enjoyed the company of her daughter, Miss Margaret Otis, a member of the Red Cross organization. Miss Otis made a hurried trip from Denver to New Orleans, and with Father Otis accompanied the remains to Denver, where the interment was held. Friends from far and near flocked to the funeral services held at the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, where a high mass of requiem was sung by her son. Representatives of every religious order in the city were present and many other persons. From the church the remains of Mrs. Otis were taken to the railroad station for interment in Denver. She was born in Kansas City Dec. 2, 1840, and at the time of her death she was scanning the paper for news of her son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel Cabell, chief of General Pershing's staff. She is survived by five children, as follows: The Very Rev. A. E. Otis, S.J., president of Loyola University; Mrs. Martha Cabell, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Cabell, chief of staff of General Pershing, U.S.A.; Albert J. Otis, electrical engineer at Oatman, Ariz.; J. V. Otis, with the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka, Kas., and Miss Margaret B. Otis, of the Red Cross organization."

Mrs. L. B. McAfee, wife of Captain McAfee, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Riley, Kas., on April 12.

Willis Counselman, son of the late Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Counselman, 1st Maryland Cav. (1st Lieut., 1st U.S. Art.), and Mrs. Mary Willis Counselman, died of appendicitis on April 14 at Chicago, Ill. He was the brother of Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson.

Judge J. D. Matheson, father of Capt. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died suddenly April 7, 1916, at Billings, Mont. Judge Matheson was born in Simcoe, Ontario, March 7, 1846, and with his family moved to Montana in the early eighties. He was one of Montana's most respected citizens, and during his lifetime filled a number of important public positions. Besides his son in the Army, he is survived by his widow, a son and three daughters, all residing in Billings.

The American Rifle Club of Oakland, Cal., desires to extend to the family of the late Col. and Bvt. Major Gen. Joseph Grafton Story, N.G.N.Y., its sincere sympathy in the great loss sustained by the death of the General. "Any news of him," writes a member, "was always a matter of general interest at our meetings, and his long friendship for our president, Colonel Kellogg, will serve as an inspiration for our personal and patriotic efforts for many years to come."

Mrs. Susan Gertrude Vedder Vermilye, wife of Thomas E. Vermilye, of 463 West 144th street, New York city, died on April 11, 1916, at the home of her son, Ashbel Green Vermilye, 3905 Broadway. Mrs. Vermilye was a member of one of the oldest New York families. She was born in Schenectady, N.Y., on March 18, 1842, the daughter of Nicholas Alexander Vedder and Annatie Marsellus. On May 19, 1873, she married Thomas E. Vermilye, son of the Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, of New York city. She is survived by her husband, her son and her daughter, Mrs. John Griffith Booton, wife of Lieut. J. G. Booton, U.S.A., of West Point. Mrs. Vermilye was a member of the Daughters of Holland Dames, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of New Netherlands, of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and was an ex-member of the New York Historical Society, the

Daughters of the Revolution and the Patriotic Women of America.

The Frankfurter Zeitung on April 15 stated that Lieut. Gen. Franz von Schoenburg auf Kreipitsch, of the German army, has been killed at the front. He was a brother of the commander of the German cruiser Leipzig, who sank with his vessel in an engagement with the British fleet off the Falkland Islands in 1914.

Lieut. William W. Perrine, a Civil War veteran, who served in a Wisconsin Light Artillery Battery, and father of Capt. George Perrine, Adjutant, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., died at his home in New York city April 17, 1916, of a complication of diseases, at the age of seventy-three. He moved to Elizabeth, N.J., from Milwaukee in the late seventies and had resided there and in New York since, being identified with the iron and steel industries. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the Sons of the Revolution. He leaves his wife and two sons, Mr. Harold Perrine and Mr. George Perrine.

Mrs. Frances O'Reilly Hennessy, thirty-six years old, wife of Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., died in a gas filled room at the residence of her mother, Mrs. O'Reilly, widow of Gen. Robert O'Reilly, late Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, in Washington, D.C., April 15, 1916. Mrs. Hennessy is said to have been despondent. She had been living with her mother until recently, when she obtained an apartment of her own, next door. She went to her mother's house on April 15 seemingly much dejected. The body was found in a small upstairs room. The coroner issued a certificate of suicide. Captain Hennessy was ordered to the Texas border some time ago.

Hon. Edward H. Laubach, father of Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf., died at Northampton, Pa., on April 10, 1916. He was a distinguished citizen of the town, where for forty years he had figured largely in business and political activities. He was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket in 1890 and was re-elected in 1894. He also served as a school director at the early age of twenty-two, and he held his interest in school matters up to the time of his death. Senator Laubach was born Sept. 1, 1852, at Northampton, which at the time of his birth was known as Laubachs. After graduating from a college at Lancaster, Pa., he undertook the management of a grist mill, coal and lumber yard, general store, post office and real estate. He also engaged in teaching for a short time, and served as a station agent and as superintendent of the Dry Run Sunday School, which held its sessions for some time in the station. He also engaged later in large business enterprises. Senator Laubach was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Stewart, and three children were born to them, and all survive. In addition to Lieutenant Laubach, the children are Samuel T. Laubach, of Johnstown, Pa., and Mabel S. Nagle, whose husband is a prominent member of the Northampton county bar. Six grandchildren and three brothers and a sister also survive. The deceased was a life-long member of the Howertown Reformed Congregation, and was also a charter member of the Eastern Lodge, B.P.O.E.

Joseph A. Sedgwick, treasurer of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, died at his home in Quincy, Mass., April 14, 1916. He was born in Wisconsin in 1871, and when a small boy his family removed to Akron, Iowa, and at a later date to Hawarden, Iowa. He was a graduate of Highland Park Normal College in Des Moines. In 1894 he entered the Railway Mail Service, leaving there in 1896 to take a position in the navy yard, New York, where he was employed in the purchasing department of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, serving there during the Spanish War under Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles. In 1901, when Constructor Bowles was made Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, he had Mr. Sedgwick transferred to the Department at Washington, D.C., where he was employed on similar work. In 1903, when Constructor Bowles had become head of the Fore River Company he offered Mr. Sedgwick a position as auditor of that company, which was accepted. Afterwards he became treasurer of the company, in which position he continued until the time of his death. He was married Sept. 28, 1896, to Miss Lavina Doane, who survives him. They have no children. Mr. Sedgwick since going to Quincy has been identified with many public interests. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church in Wollaston and has taken a great interest in the local Y.M.C.A. He was past president of the Quincy Board of Trade, treasurer and director of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River United States Mutual Liability Insurance Company, president and director of Quincy Co-operative Bank.

Btsn. Osborn W. Deignan, U.S.N., retired, who was one of the crew that aided Richmond P. Hobson to sink the Merrimac in the channel leading to Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War, died at a hospital in Canon City, Colo., April 16, 1916, from tuberculosis. He had been ill for several years. He was born in Iowa Feb. 24, 1877, and enlisted in the Navy in April, 1898. As a reward for his gallantry Congress passed a law allowing Deignan to become a midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This, however, he declined. He was then appointed a boatswain on April 9, 1900, and was retired because of ill health on April 21, 1906.

Eloise Knowles, eldest daughter of the late Judge Hiram Knowles and Mrs. Knowles, of Missoula, Mont., and sister of Mrs. R. J. Maxey, wife of Captain Maxey, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 9.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Canavan, of 277 Macon street, Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel May, to Lieut. Harry A. Harvey, 1st U.S. Cav., of McComb, Miss.

Lieut. James S. Threland Spore, U.S.N., returned to New York April 14 for his marriage with Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commodore Burns Tracy Walling, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Walling, Orange, N.J. He arrived on board the U.S.S. Arkansas, which arrived off Tompkinsville, S.I., on her way to the New York Navy Yard after a season in southern waters. The wedding will take place in South Orange on April 29, a year from the day of the first meeting of the couple at a dinner given by Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., in his house at the navy yard.

Lieut. C. C. Herrick, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Gilliland were married quietly at the bride's home in Plattsburg, N.Y., April 15, 1916. The bridal couple left for a ten days' trip immediately after the reception, and on their return to Plattsburg Lieutenant Herrick will start for his new post at Douglas, Ariz., his bride joining him as soon as he is properly settled. Lieutenant Herrick was attached to the 30th upon graduating from West Point last September, and has recently been assigned to the 11th Infantry, now stationed in Arizona.

Mr. George E. Hecker and Miss Katherine Franks

Nelson, daughter of the late Major W. M. Nelson, U.S.A., were married at Orange, N.J., on April 8.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Field announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Eloise, to Dr. Carl Michell, of the Public Health Service. The date of the wedding has not been decided upon, but it will take place during this summer or the early fall.

Col. and Mrs. E. H. Plummer announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgia Moody, to Mr. Olin L. Lyke, of Seneca Falls, N.Y.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Col. Wilbur Elliott Wilder, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Wilder, to Lieut. Alvary F. Gascoigne, Coldstream Guards, only son of Col. Richard Gascoigne, D.S.O., and Mrs. Gascoigne, of Lotherton Hall, Yorkshire, England, and Craignish Castle, Scotland. Miss Wilder is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, whose family has long been closely connected with the Army. One son, Capt. John W. Martin, 4th U.S. Cav., had long and arduous service on the frontier. A daughter married Gen. Andrew J. Alexander, U.S.A., who served with distinction during the Civil War, and subsequently on the frontier. Another daughter married Major Gen. Emory Upton, the distinguished author of the "Tactics" and of the "Military Policy of the United States," and the youngest daughter married Col. Wilbur Elliott Wilder, who was awarded a Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry in the Geronimo campaign.

Miss Josephine M. Maddox, daughter of Mrs. George Richerson, of Fredericksburg, Va., was married to Asst. Surg. E. Alfred M. Gendreau, U.S.N., at the home of Mrs. W. Wallace Chiswell in Washington, D.C., April 13, 1916. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cooper, and was followed by a reception. The bride, who was given in marriage by her mother, wore a lovely creation of white satin with long court train with silver trimming. The long tulle veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, and the bridal bouquet was a shower of orchids and sweet peas. Mrs. W. Wallace Chiswell was the bride's only attendant. Asst. Surg. R. H. Miller, U.S.N., was the best man. Later Surg. and Mrs. Gendreau left for a wedding trip, Mrs. Gendreau wearing a smart tailored gown of brown and black check with small black straw hat, continental in shape, worn with fox furs. Surg. and Mrs. Gendreau will make their home for the present at Seattle, Wash.

The engagement of Miss Frances Rutter to Mr. Thomas W. Symons, Jr., son of Colonel Symons, U.S.A., retired, of Washington, D.C., has been announced in Spokane, Wash. Miss Rutter has been a frequent guest at Washington, D.C., and has three aunts who reside there—Mrs. Charles Morton, wife of the late General Morton, U.S.A.; Mrs. M. A. Jorgensen and Mrs. E. P. Squier. Mr. T. D. Page, an uncle, resides in Kent. Miss Rutter is a great-granddaughter of the late Joseph Gale, the first provisional governor of the territory of Oregon. The wedding will take place some time in the early summer and will be a quiet home affair at the Rutter residence, W1725 Pacific avenue, Spokane. Miss Carol Rutter will be maid of honor. Miss Rutter was born in Spokane. After being graduated from Brunot Hall she attended the Convent of the Visitation at Washington, D.C. Later she spent a winter in Washington as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter, and while there made her formal debut. It was in the capital city that she met Mr. Symons. "Colonel Symons, the father of Mr. Symons, Jr.," says the Spokane Spokesman-Review, "is a pioneer real estate owner of Spokane. Like many other young Army officers of thirty years ago, Colonel Symons purchased city property in new towns along the Northern Pacific, with which he had become acquainted during military service. The Symons Building along Howard street from Sprague avenue to First avenue occupies one of the sites he then purchased. Mr. Symons, who is a graduate in law from Yale and from Oxford, is representing his father's interests at Spokane, as well as practicing his profession. His home is in Washington, D.C., where his family is prominent in military and social circles."

Mrs. Charles P. Russ announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Lawrence Adams Baker, of Washington, D.C. Miss Russ is the daughter of the late Lieut. C. P. Russ, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atwood, of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Quincy, to Robert Madison Campbell, 1st Lieut., 7th Cav., U.S.A. Miss Atwood is a sister of Mrs. W. A. Austin, wife of Capt. W. A. Austin, 3d Cav.

Miss Louise Dudley White, of Princeton, N.J., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edwin White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White, of that city, is engaged to Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, of New York city. Miss White is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Emmons, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in Princeton early in June.

Major and Mrs. Wildurr Willing, U.S.A., of Cates avenue, Detroit, Mich., entertained at dinner on April 15, when formal announcement was made of the engagement of Mrs. Willing's sister, Miss Gladys McNair, and Edward Saunders Funsten, of Webster Groves. Miss McNair, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. McNair, of Brookhaven, Miss., has made her home with her sister since the death of her parents. Funsten is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Funsten, of Webster Groves. The wedding will be early in June.

Mrs. Mollie Slaughter, of Hampton, Va., was married at Coronado Beach, Cal., April 15, 1916, to Lieut. Walter Smead, U.S.N., executive officer of the battleship Oregon, of the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Many Navy and Army men and their ladies attended the ceremony, which was performed at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Charles E. Spalding. A number of San Diego and Coronado society people were also present. Capt. A. H. Robertson, of the U.S.S. San Diego, gave away the bride, while Lieut. I. C. Kidd, U.S.N., served as best man. Following the wedding the party motored to Hotel del Coronado, where guests of the hotel and friends of bride and groom joined in a scene of gay festivity. Mr. and Mrs. Smead left later on a motor trip to Del Mar to spend a brief honeymoon, and then continue on to San Francisco, where the Oregon is stationed. Mrs. Slaughter traveled from her Virginia home to the Pacific coast accompanied by Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder and Miss Pauline Magruder, of New York. Admiral and Mrs. C. McR. Winslow and Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam headed the list of guests, which included Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Bogart, Comdr. and Mrs. A. Kautz, Mrs. Bertollette, Miss Meigs, Miss Strickler, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Manly, Lieut. and Mrs. Beauregard, Colonel Pendleton, Col. and Mrs. Meyers, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Capt. and Mrs. Ramsey, Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Cole, John J. Hernan, Mrs. Arthur Cook, of Boston, and Mrs. F. N. Freeman.

A picture of Miss Julia Williamson Hall, daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall and granddaughter of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, appears in the Washington

Post for Sunday, April 16. The marriage of Miss Hall and Ensign Roswell Hadfield Blair, U.S.N., will take place at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., on April 29.

Miss Dorothy Gordon, daughter of Maude Turner Gordon, the actress, was married to Lieut. Robert A. White, U.S.N., at New York city, April 20, 1916, in the apartments of the bride's mother at the Hotel Flanders. The Rev. Henry White, chaplain at Ward's Island, and an uncle of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Atlantic City, where they will spend their honeymoon. Lieutenant White is the son of Comdr. William W. White, U.S.N., retired.

Mrs. George H. Kearny, of 406 Humphrey street, New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude S. Kearny, to Mr. Osborne Atwater Day, of New Haven, Conn. Miss Kearny is a daughter of Mrs. Kearny and the late Capt. George H. Kearny, U.S.N.

The marriage of Miss Nina Pabst, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Pabst, of Galveston, Texas, and Lieut. George Derry Murphy, 10th U.S. Inf., was solemnized on April 15, 1916, at Trinity Episcopal Church. Rev. Charles S. Avesy, rector, officiating. Only the parents of the bride and brother, Mr. William Pabst, were present to witness the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy left for New York city, en route to Havana, Cuba, thence to Panama. The young couple are very popular in social circles and the Army set, and their friends wish them much happiness in their new home. The bride is a member of one of the old families. She is a cousin of Mrs. Bruce, wife of Lieut. Baxter Hunter Bruce, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William W. Harts were dinner hosts in Washington on April 19.

Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, U.S.A., is in New York for a brief stay.

Comdr. and Mrs. Allen Buchanan have as their guest at Newport, R.I., Miss Helen Rockwood, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Carlo B. Brittain, wife of Captain Brittain, U.S.N., is spending several weeks in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Paul Morton, widow of former Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, is in Washington for a brief stay.

Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., has returned to his home in Richmond, Va., after a visit in Washington.

The Washington Post for April 15 publishes a picture of Mrs. Clarence N. Jones, wife of Captain Jones, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and the Misses Schroeder will open their summer home at Jamestown, R.I., in May.

Mrs. Stockton, of Princeton, N.J., is the guest of her parents, the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Luman Morgan have taken a bungalow at Glen Echo, Md., near Washington, for the spring and summer months.

The Army and Navy Cotillion Club will hold its next dance in the ballroom of the Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D.C., on April 27.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss have as their house guests in Washington the Misses Ashbridge, of Rosmont, Pa.

Mrs. Archibald Livingston Parsons has joined Civil Engineer Parsons, U.S.N., at Chevy Chase, Md., after a stay at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge, followed by an informal tea, in Washington on April 13.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been registered at the St. Regis, New York, during the past week.

Mrs. Anderson recently joined Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., at their apartment at the Avondale, Washington, after a trip to New York.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor were dinner hosts in Washington on April 17, entertaining for their house guest, Mrs. Donald Chappell, of New London, Conn.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels was hostess at a luncheon of twenty-two covers in Washington on April 12. The table was charmingly decorated with spring blossoms.

Mrs. Martin E. Trench, wife of Commander Trench, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge at her apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, on April 11 and again on April 12.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, of Fort Du Pont, Delaware City, Del., is convalescent at Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., and hopes to resume his work shortly after Easter.

Mrs. Frank R. Fenet, of Paris, Texas, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, at their Nineteenth street residence in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, who recently arrived in Washington, where Captain Cootes is on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, have taken the residence 1226 Seventeenth street.

Mrs. James Parker will spend the next few months at San Juan, Porto Rico, to be near Lieutenant Parker, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S. destroyer Jarvis, on neutrality duty there.

The Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. William C. Braisted gave a dinner of thirty-two at the Army and Navy Club on April 12 in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.

Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Med. Dir. Charles H. T. Lowndes, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of eight covers at their R street residence in Washington on April 17. The flowers and table decorations were carried out in pink.

Mrs. John W. Wadleigh, wife of Captain Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., and small son, of Annapolis, Md., are visiting Mrs. Wadleigh's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy, at their New Hampshire avenue home in Washington.

Col. Reuben B. Turner, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Turner, who have been in New Orleans and the South for a pleasure trip, were in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days and the week-end, en route to their home in Fort Edward, N.Y.

Miss Mary Veeder, who is attending Miss Deverell's School in New York, arrived in Washington on April 12 for her Easter vacation and joined her parents, Commodore and Mrs. T. E. De W. Veeder, U.S.N., at their home on P street. Miss Veeder goes to Annapolis next week, where she will be one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Julia Williamson Hall and Ensign Roswell Blair, U.S.N., on April 29.

A daughter, Nancy, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Tracy G. Hunter, U.S.M.C., at New York, N.Y., on April 3, 1916.

A son, Osborne Wilde, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Glen E. Edgerton, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on March 19, 1916.

Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., who has been very ill at his home, Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C., for several weeks, is now much improved.

Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, wife of Captain Knudsen, 23d U.S. Inf., who has spent the past four months in Los Angeles, is now at Monterey, Cal.

A son, Randolph Carter Berkeley, jr., was born to Major and Mrs. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., at the Susana Hospital, Guam, on Feb. 14, 1916.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, who has been in the East visiting relatives the past three months, has returned to Douglas, Ariz., where Captain Whitfield is with his regiment, the 22d U.S. Infantry.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Comdr. Waldo Evans, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Coffman, wife of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, on April 13 at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, widow of Colonel Porter, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Porter have returned to their I street residence in Washington after spending several months at Aiken, S.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Mildred Lewis, on April 10, 1916, at New York city. Mrs. Ellyson was Miss Helen Mildred Lewis Glenn, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Rublen, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and son, George, will visit Col. and Mrs. George Rublen, U.S.A., at their home, 608 North Ainsworth avenue, Tacoma, Wash., until the sailing of the June transport for Honolulu.

An article on "The Necessity and Wisdom of Reasonable Preparedness Against War by the United States," contributed by Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, 4th Inf., U.S.A., to the January issue of The Journal of Race Development, has been reprinted and issued in pamphlet form.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., delivered two addresses on preparedness on April 16, one at the First Congregational Church, in Flushing, L.I., in the afternoon and the other in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and West Tenth street, Manhattan, New York city, in the evening.

Mrs. William P. Harding, widow of Chief Carp. William P. Harding, and son, Mr. Frank Harding, who have been living in Scranton, Pa., since September, leave on April 22 for Vallejo, Cal., where they will make their home at 558 Grant street, South Vallejo. They will take with them the body of Mr. Harding which they will lay at rest in the Mare Island Cemetery.

Mrs. Charles F. Eddy, wife of Pay Clerk Eddy, U.S.A., Fort Screven, Ga., is recovering from a serious operation performed at the Oglethorpe Sanatorium at Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Eddy was taken sick the early part of March and on the advice of Major Murtagh, post surgeon, was taken to Savannah April 6 and put under the care of Dr. T. P. Waring, who operated on April 11. It is expected that Mrs. Eddy can return to Fort Screven in a week or ten days.

Owing to the number of members of the class of 1905 of the U.S.N.A. at San Diego, Cal., it was decided to hold a class reunion. This was held in the shape of a dinner at the Cuyamaca Club on the evening of April 9, 1916, which was attended by the following members: Lieuts. H. G. Bowen, Hugh Brown, R. S. Culp and W. P. Gaddis, Civil Engr. S. Gordon, Lieut. S. H. Lawton, Ensign C. S. Marston, Lieuts. G. C. Pegram, E. R. Shipp, E. A. Swanson and J. S. Woods, all U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., reviewed the battalion of cadets of St. John's College in Washington, D.C., a few days ago, and delivered an address to them. He congratulated them on their progress and said he is watching their drills with a great deal of interest. Major John Dapray, U.S.A., on duty as military instructor and commandant at the college, is planning for a parade and drill by the battalion on the White Lot, which he hopes to have reviewed by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever 3d, wife of Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever 3d, 11th U.S. Inf., who is spending the winter at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., will be one of the delegates to the Continental Congress of the D.A.R., to be held in that city April 17 to 22. During this time Mrs. Steever will have as her guest Miss Gertrude Thompson, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who will act as page at the Continental Congress. Miss Thompson has been spending some time with another sister, Mrs. Spencer E. Dickinson, wife of Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson, at Annapolis, Md., and expects to return there after the Continental Congress for a longer visit.

Friends of Brevet Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, N.G. N.Y., who ably filled out the term of Mayor of New York city after the death of Mayor Gaynor, have arranged to give him a testimonial at the Hotel Majestic on April 27. The entire hotel will be given over to the affair and reservations have already been made for more than 1,500 guests. The Old Guard, of which General Kline is the commander, will escort him to the hotel, and he will lead the military march at midnight. There will be dancing in the grand ballroom in the Café Moderne, the Oriole Room and the grill and main dining room. The festivities are to start at ten o'clock.

Col. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., well known to Army, Navy and National Guard officers, and prominent in the Army and Navy Club of New York city, has been made a brevet brigadier general by Governor Whitman in appreciation of his faithful and meritorious services for over twenty-seven years. General Bridgman will be presented with his new commission by Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury at a dinner to be given him by friends in the National Guard and the Army at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on Wednesday night, May 10. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, retired, is the chairman of the dinner committee. General Bridgman is a charter member of old Troop A, which was organized April 3, 1889, with General Roe as captain. He was commissioned a second lieutenant when the troop was mustered in and took part in the Brooklyn riots with it, and rendered efficient service with it on many other occasions. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1889 and captain in 1895, when the troop was increased to a squadron. After Major Roe was appointed Major General Commanding the National Guard, early in 1899, Captain Bridgman was promoted major of the squadron. He served as an aid on the staff of the Governor 1908-1910, and when the 1st Cavalry was formed in December, 1911, which absorbed Squadron A, he was appointed colonel. After the Cavalry was again reorganized to conform to the requirements of the War Department in 1914 Squadron A was again reconstituted, and Colonel Bridgman was placed on the reserve list.

Mrs. Aultman, wife of Major Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., was hostess at a tea in honor of the members of the Missouri delegation to the D.A.R. Congress, now being held in Washington, at her apartment at the Northumberland on April 18.

Mrs. F. Valentine Chappell, of New London, Conn., has returned home after a visit to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, where she was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Dunn. Mrs. Chappell is the daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., of Governors Island, N.Y.

Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel, wife of Captain Schindel, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 13. Other dinner hosts in Washington on that date were Major and Mrs. James A. Shipton and Capt. and Mrs. Albert E. Saxton.

Miss Marie Louise Harrington, who has been spending the season in Washington with her uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. William D. Leahy, where she has taken an active part in the winter gaieties, will leave for her home in San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, April 24.

Mr. James A. Bull, formerly paymaster, U.S.N., and Mr. Thomas Evans, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent the past week-end at Fort Myer, Va., as the guests of Mrs. Harry Bull, wife of Lieutenant Bull, U.S.A., who entertained at dinner in their honor at the Chevy Chase Club on April 15.

A lecture was given by Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, U.S.A., before the non-commissioned officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia at the National Guard armory, Washington, on April 18. Major Charles Gerhardt, U.S.A., will deliver a lecture on April 24.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith gave a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on April 15, for Mrs. Donald Chappell, of New London, Conn. Mrs. Chappell, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor in Washington, D.C., for the past ten days, returned to New London on April 20.

Paul Stephenson, eldest son of Samuel Stephenson, of Washington, and brother of Lieut. Lowry B. Stephenson, U.S.M.C., died at the home of his father, 2032 Sixteenth street, Washington, on April 17, after an illness of several months. Mr. Stephenson had made his home in Canada and later in Chicago.

Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, wife of Medical Director Lowndes, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of eleven covers in Washington, D.C., on April 15. Mrs. Garlington, wife of Brig. Gen. Ernest Garlington, U.S.A., was also a luncheon hostess in Washington on that date, entertaining in honor of Mrs. Stephen Mills.

An informal hop was given at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, on April 14, which was preceded by many dinner parties on the post. Among the hosts were Major and Mrs. Gustave Lukesh, Capt. and Mrs. Vigil Peterson and the bachelor officers of the post, who entertained at a large party chaperoned by Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten.

A particularly interesting feature at a very enjoyable dinner given by Major Schuyler Shieffelin, N.G.N.Y., to members of the old staff of Gen. McCoskey Butt, N.G. N.Y., and others at the Union Club, New York city, April 18, was a discussion as to whether the Hay bill represented real or sham preparedness. Some of its features, it is understood, were considered quite a joke on military preparedness, and it is thought may possibly receive some attention a little later. In addition to the host, the others present at the dinner were Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, General Butt, Col. Heman Dowd, Col. Robert W. Leonard, Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Lieut. Col. Walter E. Lambert, Majors Newbold Morris, Herbert Parsons, W. T. Romaine, George Ward and F. L. V. Hoppin and Mr. W. T. Jerome. The absent members of General Butt's old staff were Mr. J. W. Gerard, who is Ambassador to Germany; Major F. R. Kuch, F. T. Underhill, R. T. Varnum and Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark, who were out of town.

"The Rev. C. C. Bateman, chaplain 14th U.S. Cavalry, and senior chaplain in the United States Army, having the rank of major, has been in San Antonio, Texas, several days," says the San Antonio Express of April 10, "to serve on the examining board for Chaplain Robert R. Fleming, jr., of the 19th Infantry, in line for promotion. Chaplain Bateman is an old-timer in the Army. He served in Cuba under General Shafter and was the first chaplain to be admitted to Santiago, being given a special pass. He has been twice in the Philippines, was a long time on the Canadian border and has been on the Mexican border in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona for about twelve years. He is at present stationed at Fort Clark. Although many times in San Antonio for short visits, Chaplain Bateman has never been stationed here. 'It always gives me the greatest pleasure to come here,' he said. 'There is a peculiar charm about San Antonio which I cannot explain, but always feel. There is so much here of historical interest, the climate is the finest I have ever known, the city has a most beautiful setting and it is full of attractions.' Chaplain Bateman has a son and two sons-in-law who are officers in the Army, so he is bound to it by other ties than his own long service. He is looking forward to several more years of active service before he reaches the age of retirement."

Prof. Charles E. Putney, of Burlington, Vt., a gallant veteran of the Civil War, was happily surprised at the opening of the Sunday school of the College Street Church, Burlington, April 16, 1916, when the Rev. I. C. Smart, pastor of the church, presented him with the insignia of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division (General Standard's), 15th Army Corps, the gift of a number of his friends in the church. The badge was pinned to the left breast of Mr. Putney's coat by his little granddaughter, Mary P. Lane, and Gen. Theodore S. Peck, U.S.V., explained to the children the use of the corps badge of the Army. Professor Putney is well along in years, and a leading educator in the Edmunds High School. He served through the war of the Union most gallantly in the 13th New Hampshire, his baptism of fire being at the bloody battle of First Fredericksburg in December, 1862. At the close of the war he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with honor, and later was for many years principal of a large school in St. Johnsbury, Vt., his work there being of a very high order. Personally he is known as a charming and cultured gentleman. The medal, which was designed and engraved by Bailey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, bears the following inscription: Professor C. E. Putney, from friends in the College Street Church, Burlington, Vt., 26 February, 1916 (the anniversary of his birth), in remembrance of his gallant service in the war for the Union as sergeant, Co. C, 13th New Hampshire Volunteers, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps. On the two gold bars, from which the medal is suspended by a red, white and blue ribbon, are inscribed the eleven battles in which his regiment participated, as follows: First Fredericksburg, siege of Suffolk, Port Waltham, Swift Creek, Kingsland Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort McConchie, Fort Harrison and Richmond.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Henley, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, Va., on April 12, 1916.

A daughter, Leila Dobbins Holley, was born to Capt. George M. Holley, 24th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Holley at Jacksonville, Fla., April 14, 1916.

A daughter, Florence Miriam McCaskey, was born to Lieut. J. P. McCaskey, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCaskey at Fort Levee, Me., April 15, 1916. She is a granddaughter of Major E. W. McCaskey, U.S.A.

Mrs. McCaskey and daughter left Washington April 10 for Minneapolis, where they are the guests of Mrs. McCaskey's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stough. The address of Mrs. McCaskey until May 28 will be at 3102 Girard avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieut. Charles C. Herrick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Herrick, who were married at Plattsburg April 15, are in New York at the Hotel Astor for their honeymoon. At the end of this week Lieutenant Herrick will join the 11th Infantry on the Mexican border for service in Mexico, and Mrs. Herrick will return to her home until such time as conditions are more settled on the border, when she will rejoin her husband.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer, 16th U.S. Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on April 12, 1916. The child is a granddaughter of Judge and Mrs. James M. Greer, Memphis, Tenn., and of Major and Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, 18th U.S. Inf.

Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., retired, who lives in the Borough of Brooklyn, N.Y., has taken an active and energetic interest in the movement among citizens of that borough to secure a reduction in rates for electric lighting. A brief has recently been filed with the Public Service Commission of the State of New York in the name of Commander Moritz, in which he and others appear as complainants against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, charging that present rates by the company are "unjust, unreasonable and excessive."

Col. John J. Dooley, who was for many years connected with the United States Cartridge Company, and is now in charge of the military department of the Savage Arms Company, with headquarters at No. 50 Church street, New York city, has no superior in this country in his knowledge of the subject of ammunition. He has also been a leading factor in the conduct of every important rifle tournament held in this country in recent years, and was at the last three National Matches assistant executive officer. He is a life member and director of the National Rifle Association, and of the Society of International Rifleman. On the rules and regulations governing military and civilian rifle matches he is a recognized authority. He accompanied the American rifle team to Stockholm in 1912, and helped in the winning of another world's championship. His extensive travels and long association with military matters have given him a wide circle of friends in the military and naval service and among the National Guard of the several states.

At the annual meeting of the Detroit, Mich., branch, Dames of the Loyal Legion, on April 13, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge; first vice president, Mrs. S. P. Johnson; second vice president, Mrs. Theodore Fletcher; recorder, Mrs. Lafayette Crowley; treasurer, Mrs. Martin P. Borgman; registrar, Miss Minnie Lacey; historian, Mrs. Harriet Raynale. The members of the council are Mrs. Samuel K. Pittman, Mrs. James Kennedy, Mrs. Ralph E. Collins, Mrs. Henry R. Mizner, Mrs. R. A. Alger and Mrs. Wellington Q. Hunt. At the suggestion of Mrs. Collins a committee was appointed to enlist the co-operation of various patriotic societies to secure dark eyeglasses for the soldiers in the campaign in search of the bandit Villa. The committee is composed of Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Hunt and Miss Frances Curtis. Reports showed that during the past year the Dames have contributed to the following calls upon the patriotic orders of Detroit: The window in the memorial chapel at Valley Forge, the Gen. Alpheus Williams memorial, the Detroit Ward in the American Ambulance at Paris, and the Red Cross of Detroit.

An intimate sketch of Col. George Allan Dodd, Cav., U.S.A., was published in the New York Sun on April 16, which shows the long course of preparation Colonel Dodd went through to fit himself for the hard riding and gallant fighting he and his command have done in Mexico in the pursuit of Villa. Colonel Dodd ran away from his home in Williamsport, Pa., before the Civil War ended with the idea of enlisting, an attempt that failed. But he did work his way into West Point, being admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1872, and was graduated June 15, 1876, and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. "Fortune smiled upon him," the writer says, "in making him 'a yellow leg,' for the Cavalry arm of the Service has brought out his best qualities. He seemed to have an instinctive sympathy for the horse, and the dash of mounted service made an immediate and lasting appeal to his soldierly bent." The article tells of his great success in training the Cavalrymen stationed at Fort Ethan Allen in spectacular mounted drills and of how, through the military tournaments he took part in at Madison Square Garden, in New York, the general public was brought to a better understanding of what the Army meant.

Mrs. Reynold F. Migdalski and daughter, Cecelia, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Migdalski, 10th U.S. Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Crowley on the North Esplanade, Leavenworth, Kas., while Lieutenant Migdalski is with his regiment in Mexico. En route from Arizona to Leavenworth, quite a surprise was given for little Cecelia Migdalski on the Golden State Limited, gotten up by Mr. Trefz, field secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D.C. The following from the Topeka Journal is an account of the doll given to Miss Migdalski: "J. Will Kelley, secretary Commercial Club. Please get the best doll for little girl that five dollars can buy. Also six candles for birthday cake. Bring to Train 4, Golden State Limited, at 5:10 o'clock this afternoon. Men on train giving birthday party to little daughter of Army officer in Mexico with Pershing. Wire me collect Herrington, if you will do this, Edward F. Trefz, field secretary, Chamber Commerce of the United States." Above is a telegram received at the Commercial Club. J. Will Kelley fell in with the spirit of the affair, but doubted his ability to choose a suitable doll. Miss Jones, the Commercial Club stenographer, was despatched to the department stores and returned with a great big doll with sleeping eyes. Mr. Kelley was at the depot with the doll and candles.

Mrs. George H. Kearny, of 406 Humphrey street, New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude S. Kearny, to Mr. Osborne A. Day, of New Haven, Conn. Miss Kearny is a daughter of Mrs. Kearny and the late Capt. George H. Kearny, U.S.N.

OUR LAST WORD TO GERMANY.

President Wilson on April 19 read an address to the Congress of the United States in which he described the events prompting his action and informed the members of Congress of the fact that he had sent to the Imperial German Government a note on the question of the use of submarines. The vital point of the note is that Germany must stop torpedoing vessels in contravention of the rights of neutrals or else the Government of the United States will sever diplomatic relations with the German government. On the same day there was transmitted to Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, President Wilson's note to the German government, practically the same in wording as his address to Congress. To this was added an appendix devoted to a statement of facts in the Sussex case, which facts make it clear that the Sussex was destroyed by a German torpedo; this on evidence furnished not only by officers and passengers on board the Sussex, but also by the officers of our Services attached to the American Embassy at Paris.

In his address to Congress President Wilson recalled the circumstances of the German government's announcing a "war zone" around the British Isles in February, 1915, and warning all neutral and belligerent merchant vessels from entering this war zone except at their own peril. He referred to the protest made by the United States Government at that time against the "war zone" order on the ground that it violated all established rules of warfare and that such an order could not be enforced, "particularly if submarine craft were to be employed," without "the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels."

The President then traced the history of Germany's submarine warfare, carried on "in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind," and he pointed out that in spite of the repetition on the part of the German government of its "solemn assurances that at least passenger ships would not be thus dealt with" the tragedies of the Lusitania, Arabic and the Sussex followed, and "the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew have been sacrificed wholesale in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification." Of the Sussex incident the President said:

"It must stand forth, as the sinking of the steamer Lusitania did, as so singularly tragic and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it. If this instance stood alone some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo might be sought or entertained, but unhappily it does not stand alone. Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, even though it be one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spirit and method of warfare which the Imperial German Government has mistakenly adopted and which from the first exposed that government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects."

After speaking of the patience of the Government of the United States in the whole series of tragedies and the hope it cherished that the German government would be able to control the acts of its naval commanders so as to "square with the law of nations," President Wilson declared that the Government "had been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation. That point," he continued, "has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial German Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this Government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

"I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this Government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German Empire altogether."

The President's note to Germany, transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, differed in meaning and wording only to the slight degree of beginning with a description of the destruction of the Sussex and pointing out that "a careful, detailed and scrupulously impartial investigation by naval and military officers of the United States has conclusively established the fact that the Sussex was torpedoed without warning or summons to surrender, and that the torpedo by which she was struck was of German manufacture. In the view of the Government of the United States these facts from the first made the conclusion that the torpedo was fired by a German submarine unavoidable. It now considers that conclusion substantiated by the statement of your Excellency's note."

The most important feature of the evidence in the Sussex case in the addenda to the note was the investigation conducted by Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Major James A. Logan, jr., U.S.A., naval and military attachés at the American Embassy in Paris. These officers inspected the hull of the Sussex at Boulogne and personally found in the wreck fifteen pieces of metal which on being examined and compared with mines and plans of mines in possession of the French and British naval authorities convinced the officers they were not part of a mine. The fragments also showed they included parts of a "war" head and other portions of a German torpedo. Each successive incident in the attack on the Sussex was presented and analyzed by the State

Department, all pointing conclusively to the fact that the Sussex was destroyed by a German torpedo.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES' REUNION.

The thirty-first annual reunion of the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 1, 1916. The annual meeting will be held at 3 p.m. in the officers' mess building, at which meeting a large attendance is desired. Formation for the annual dinner at 7:30 p.m. sharp.

Several classes are already arranging class reunions, and the Council requests all classes whose numerals end in "1" or "6" to get together and join us on June 1. The custom of having class reunions every fifth year from date of graduation is a good one, and the Graduates' Association would like to see every class get the habit. Bachelor accommodations in Bancroft Hall can be reserved for those who may desire them, for any part or all of June week, by applying to the secretary.

A "1916" edition of the Graduates' Register will be issued this summer. Copies will be mailed to all members of the association. Those who so desire may have their copies bound in cloth at a charge of fifty cents. To non-members and to members desiring extra copies the paper covered will be supplied at \$1 and the cloth at \$1.25 per copy.

At the annual meeting held last year a committee was appointed to arrange for placing at the Academy a suitable bronze tablet to the memory of our old swordmaster, Lieut. A. J. Corbesier, U.S.M.C. The total cost of the tablet has been underwritten by a member of the committee, and all graduates who desire a part in the placing of the tablet are requested to send in their subscriptions of not more than \$1 each to the treasurer of the association, who is acting treasurer for the committee.

Address all communications to: Secretary-treasurer, Naval Academy Graduates' Association, 47 Rodgers row, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OUR MARINES IN HAITI.

The work of the U.S. Marine Corps in Haiti is interestingly described in a letter from Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., which was read into the record by Representative Mann on April 17 during a discussion in the House of the bill, H.R. 12835, to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the government of the Republic of Haiti in compliance with certain treaty agreements between Haiti and the United States as to the creation of a constabulary force on the island. Major Butler, who is the son of Representative Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, dates his letter at the marine barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 4, 1916, and says:

"My dear Mr. Mann: Father has just told me that you wished some information about the Haitian Constabulary, of which I am at present acting as chief.

"We have enlisted, equipped, and fairly well drilled at the present time about 2,000 Haitians, and are garrisoning and maintaining order in the whole of Haiti. At present commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of marines are assisting the constabulary by lending their services as officers thereof. The duty is military, and we think that officers who have military training are absolutely necessary for the success of the constabulary. In order to accomplish this there is a bill before the House of Representatives authorizing officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve in the constabulary under the Haitian government. We have tried Haitian lieutenants, but have found them to be a failure by actual experience, and I believe that it will be necessary for a time to have all of the officers of this force Americans. Under the leadership of our marines the constabularymen have put down disturbances in Haiti, showing that they will make very reliable, good policemen if officered by Americans."

"Aside from military and police duties, our marines, acting as Haitian officers, are doing everything in their power to assist the native population in rebuilding their roads, their irrigation works, their bridges, to clean up their towns, and generally better the condition of the people at large, by doing which we hope to absolutely do away with the desire on the part of any Haitian to revolt against his government. So far we have been very successful in this line, and the vast majority of the people are on our side because of our honesty and squareness. The people have been much oppressed by their former dishonest officials through an illegal squeeze system, which we have put an absolute stop to."

"The treaty provides—and we hope it will come true—that in a few years all of us will be able to leave Haiti and the constabulary entirely officered by their own people, but at present, owing to their traditions and the previous bad government, we are certain that this is impracticable."

"Haiti is a wonderful country and well worth saving. During the French occupation, which ended in 1804, it was enormously rich, but now, owing to the shiftlessness of its population and to the numerous revolutions, it has become extremely poor and is in an entirely undeveloped condition. With little labor and comparatively small expense, the French public works, to which was due, in large measure, the wealth of Haiti under their rule, can be restored. In fact, we started on the first of February to do this. Hundreds of natives volunteered their services as laborers free of charge, provided American marines supervised the work, and all over Haiti to-day roads, bridges, irrigation work, telephone and telegraph lines are being restored."

"The duty will be extremely hard and lonely, as single marines are at present living far in the interior, with no other white men, simply in command of small detachments of constabulary. There are many applications for these positions in the constabulary from among the members of the Marine Corps, who are now most enthusiastically serving with the constabulary in Haiti and doing splendid work, and it is hoped to get the very best material which the Marine Corps can furnish, as we feel that it is a matter of corps as well as national honor to assist the Haitians in getting on their feet."

"I could write you pages, but father has cautioned me to make my letter short; but if there is any further information which you desire, if you will be kind enough to tell father to notify me, I will come immediately to Washington, at any time you say, for we 'Haitians' want to get everybody we possibly can on our side of the 'fence.' I feel that all that is necessary is for our own people to realize what we are trying to do for this little republic."

"I had hoped while in Washington to get an opportunity to see Mrs. Mann, as it seems a long time since I have had that pleasure, but I have been so busy trying

to help my little black fellows get on their feet that I have hardly had time to eat."

CRUISE SCHEDULE, PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

The following is the tentative cruising schedule for ships of the Pacific Reserve Fleet for 1916:

Maryland: Leave San Diego April 28; arrive San Francisco April 28; leave May 2; arrive Puget Sound May 6; leave Sept. 2; arrive San Diego Sept. 14; leave Nov. 20; arrive Puget Sound Dec. 1.

Pittsburgh: The movements of this vessel, which is the flagship, are at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam.

Charleston: Engage in target practice and inspection at San Diego May 1; leave May 31 for San Francisco, due there June 2; leave June 6; arrive Puget Sound June 10; leave Puget Sound Nov. 6; arrive San Diego Nov. 18; leave Jan. 2, 1917, and arrive Puget Sound Jan. 13.

Colorado: Arrive San Diego April 27 and engage in target practice; inspection May 22; leave San Diego June 27; arrive San Francisco June 30; leave July 5; arrive Puget Sound July 9. Leave Puget Sound Nov. 21; arrive San Diego Dec. 4; leave Jan. 2, 1917, and arrive Puget Sound Jan. 13.

Albany: Leave Puget Sound May 8; arrive San Francisco May 12; leave May 17; arrive San Diego May 20, and engage in target practice; inspection June 12; leave San Diego July 5; arrive San Francisco July 8; leave July 11, and arrive at Puget Sound July 15.

St. Louis: Leave Puget Sound May 22; arrive San Francisco May 26; leave May 31; arrive San Diego June 3, and engage in target practice; inspection June 26; leave July 24; arrive San Francisco July 27; leave July 31; arrive Puget Sound Aug. 4.

South Dakota: Leave Puget Sound June 10; arrive San Francisco June 14; leave June 19; arrive San Diego June 22, and engage in target practice; inspection July 17; leave Aug. 14; arrive San Francisco Aug. 17; leave Aug. 21; arrive Puget Sound Aug. 25.

Oregon: Leave San Francisco July 5; arrive San Diego July 8; leave July 26; arrive San Francisco July 29.

Saratoga: Leave Puget Sound July 15; arrive San Francisco July 19; leave July 24; arrive San Diego July 27, and engage in target practice; inspection Aug. 28; leave Sept. 11; arrive San Francisco Sept. 14; leave Sept. 19; arrive Puget Sound Sept. 23.

West Virginia: Leave Puget Sound Aug. 7; arrive San Francisco Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16; arrive San Diego Aug. 19, and engage in target practice; inspection Sept. 11; leave Oct. 9; arrive San Francisco Oct. 12; leave Oct. 16; arrive Puget Sound Oct. 20.

New Orleans: Will be at Seattle May 8 to July 15 as relief to the Albany; leave Puget Sound Aug. 19; arrive San Diego Aug. 31; leave Oct. 23; arrive San Francisco Oct. 26; leave Oct. 30, and arrive Puget Sound Nov. 3.

ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., who has been in command of the 2d Brigade on the Texas border, with headquarters at Laredo, has been ordered relieved from his present duties at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place about May 5, 1916, for Hawaii, to assume command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner, who will proceed to San Francisco and proceed thence to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. General Wissner is due to retire for age on July 19 next. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, now on duty at Fort Sill, has been assigned to command the 2d Brigade, vice Evans.

The Army transport Buford sailed from Balboa for Honolulu at 10 p.m. April 15. She passed through the canal on the afternoon of the 15th.

During a great gale off Tien-tsin, China, April 18, the U.S. Army transport Merritt, en route to San Francisco from Manila, dragged her anchor and struck a derelict. Her hull was damaged. Temporary repairs are being made at Tien-tsin. The Merritt will then proceed to Nagasaki, where she will be docked for permanent repairs.

Edmund H. Phillips and Kingdon Straw, arraigned before Judge Howe in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court at New York city April 18, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with having falsely represented themselves to be Capt. H. A. Harvey, U.S.A., in the effort to secure money from the Midvale Steel Company, the Gulf Refining Company and other concerns. This was in connection with a bogus advertising scheme. They were sentenced to terms of a year and a day's imprisonment.

Officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army at Laredo, Texas, have sent \$137.15 to the National Aeroplane Fund for training National Guard and civilian aviators. The money was sent to the Aero Club of America through Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, commanding the 2d Brigade. The sum was made up of contributions ranging from five cents to \$10. Of this sum the officers contributed \$58.50 and the enlisted men \$78.65.

Capt. James E. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently tried by a court-martial at the Panama Canal Zone on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War," with four specifications alleging the violation of a pledge given March 10, 1915, to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor, was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence has been approved by the President, and Captain Fulton ceases to be an officer of the Army from April 15, 1916. Captain Fulton was born in Virginia July 30, 1875. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps Jan. 24, 1902; was promoted a first lieutenant in 1907, and to captain March 11, 1911. He is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, class of 1910.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 11th U.S. Inf., has been detailed as Military Attaché, American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico. In addition to his regular Army work during nearly twelve years in the Philippine Islands, he served as captain of Philippine Scouts, Civil Governor of Cavite, inspector for Philippine Constabulary and Civil Governor of Mindoro. He has been severely wounded in action, and has been awarded both the Congressional medal of honor and the Congressional gold life-saving medal. During the last two years he has been serving with the troops on the Mexican border and was with the Funston expedition to Vera Cruz. He will

accompany Ambassador Fletcher to Mexico at an early date.

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, Capt. Preston Brown, 8th Inf., is not entitled to be credited with duty with troops while participating in a staff ride on Jan. 13-28, 1916. General Crowder explains that staff rides are exercises recently introduced into our Service for the instruction of officers, and the presence of troops is not essential. Captain Brown argues that the officers participating therein were accompanied by a troop of Cavalry, Co. L, Signal Corps, and a detachment from the Hospital and Quartermaster Corps. He further claims that the entire period was one of field service, the command being under canvas on a march of 250 miles. The Act of April 27, 1914 (38 Stat. 1357), provides that temporary duty of any kind performed with the United States troops in the field shall be counted as actual presence for duty with troops; but the Judge Advocate General holds that this does not confer authority to recognize Captain Brown's claim.

THE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO.

(Continued from page 1089.)

is alive, but that he was present in Parral at the time the Carranza garrison attacked the American troops. The body reported by Mexicans to be that of Francisco Villa and exhumed from a lonely mountain grave is not that of the bandit leader. Gen. Luis Gutierrez, military commander at Chihuahua, made this positive announcement April 21.

The reports of Villa's death recall the old story of Mark Twain, when years ago his death was reported. He turned up in person and announced that reports of his death were "much exaggerated." Villa is apt to follow the same procedure.

A summary of the known losses in killed and wounded among Mexicans and U.S. troops thus far incident to the pursuit of Villa to date is as follows: Villa bandits killed, 70; wounded, unknown; prisoners, 6; American soldiers killed, 3; wounded, 13; missing, 1. In addition forty civilians or Carranza soldiers are reported to have been killed in the fighting at Parral and an unknown number wounded.

Mrs. Frank Tompkins, wife of Major Tompkins, 13th Cav., whose husband was wounded in the Parral fight, has arrived at El Paso, expecting her husband to be taken to Fort Bliss for treatment, but received a message from him April 18 stating that he would not return to Texas as his wound was not serious enough.

The following enlisted men of the Army arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, April 19, from Mexico, to undergo medical treatment: E. F. Kavanagat, Battery B, 4th Field Art., injured knee; S. Vernice, 7th Cav., rheumatism; R. B. Baker (negro), 10th Cav., shot in the leg accidentally; George Miller, 7th Cav., burned hand; William F. Schaeffer, Co. H, Corps of Engrs., abscess.

Francisco Alvarez, Eusbio Renteria, Juan Castillo, Jose Rangel, Jose Rodriguez and Terrino Garcia, the six Villistas on trial at Deming, N.M., charged with the murder of Charles D. Miller in the raid on Columbus on March 9, were found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury was out thirty minutes. The defendants contended that they were forced to be present at Columbus.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, ordered on April 15 the despatch of the machine gun company, numbering thirty men, of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Vancouver, Wash., to Calexico, Cal., on the Mexican border.

THE 7TH CAVALRY IN MEXICO.

From a correspondent with the U.S. forces in Mexico we receive the following notes of the progress of the 7th U.S. Cavalry since it crossed the border:

Seventh Cavalry itinerary: Crossed border 1:20 a.m. March 16, 1916; March 16, Ojitos, 58 miles; March 17, Casas Grandes, 50; March 19, Galiana and Skunk Canyon, 53; March 20, El Valley, 10; March 22, Agua Larcar, 40; March 23, Las Tunas, 18; March 24, Alamita Canyon, 17; March 25, S. Jose de Babicora, 22; March 26, Sta. Ana, 25; March 27, Solidad, 20; March 28-29, Guerrero, 55.

Arrived Guerrero 6:30 a.m. March 29. Villa captured town March 27. Fought his band three hours and a half, driving them into the mountains, killing about 30, including Rosalio Hernandez, Villa's lieutenant colonel, who was chief in command. Villa left the day before by wagon, reported wounded in the leg.

Three men wounded in 7th Cavalry, none very serious. March was made almost without supplies, only a small pack train being available and no wagons. Horses for over a week had no forage but Mexican corn, and men subsisted on beans, parched corn, and beef issued as soon as killed. For ten days rations have been scarce, and the supply departments unprovided with money to buy supplies. What we have is purchased by borrowing money of officers and men. We soon got out of wireless range, and only communication has been by aeroplane—three days we have seen them and received orders and information. No mail since crossing the border and no knowledge of what is doing in the U.S. or Europe. (About 350 bandits in the outfit here.)

Col. J. B. Erwin commands the regiment, and Col. G. A. Dodd, brigade commander, accompanied us.

April 1—On March 31 regiment camped at Arroyo Frijole. Troops K and L reconnoitered Santo Tomas, nine miles west, and found that the Carranza troops had a fight there with remnants of the band from the Guerrero fight and killed Baca, one of the leaders. Villa is shot through both hips and has his left leg broken by another shot. Pablo Lopez is wounded, Hernandez and Baca are dead. It looks like the gang is pretty well scattered.

Regiment moves to Providencia to-day (April 1), 3d Squadron remaining here one day more. No veterinarians with regiment. No doctor since 25th. No connection with supplies since 20th.

Harvard University will offer systematic instruction in military art with the beginning of its next academic year according to a scheme that will be suitable to train candidates for appointment as reserve officers in the United States Army. The courses will fall into two groups, the line school and the special schools. The former is intended to cover requirements for service in all branches and its graduates will be available for reserve officers of Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Coast Artillery. Supplementary to all of the courses in the two groups, the War Department will prescribe certain requirements for appointment as reserve officers, and the officers of the Army detailed at the institution will be

charged with giving instruction in that portion directly connected with the military art course.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, president of the Army Relief Society, extends a cordial invitation to all members of Branch No. 2 to the annual meeting to be held at her home, No. 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, on Wednesday, April 26, at 3 p.m. An error in a previous note of the meeting gave the date as April 29.

Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is preparing an estimate cost and plans for additional docking facilities at the navy yard, Norfolk.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 17, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from April 12, 1916: Howard J. Knott, Wash.; Edwin R. Tenney, Kas.; Edmund McC. Connelly, N.Y.; Marion C. Palmer, N.C.; Alonso B. Middleton, Ill.; Warren D. Calvin, Ind.; Edward C. Gow, N.Y.; John K. Ormond, Md.; Frank N. Dealy, N.Y.; Frank M. Barker, Ill.; Frank L. Putman, Hawaii; Harry E. Foster, Cal.; George R. Winters, Pa.; John C. Calhoun, Pa.; Henry N. Torrey, Mich.; Charles W. Selover, N.Y.; Lucius W. Hotchkiss, N.Y.; Jesse I. Sloat, D.C.; Joseph Leidy, Pa.; Charles V. Carrington, Va.; Paul H. Zinkhan, D.C. Carrington Williams, Va.; Edward D. Piper, Idaho; John S. Davis, Md.; Austen P. Riggs, Mass.; Emil Altman, N.Y.; Arthur B. Eisenbrey, N.Y.; Frederick Tilney, N.Y.; William E. Bruner, Gordon N. Morrill and Harry R. Wahl, of Ohio; John E. Brooks, Me.; Robert L. Maynard, Vt.; Joseph E. Rowan, Ohio; George A. Lewis, Mont.; Sydney R. Miller, Md.; Henry R. Slack, Jr., Md.; Ralph R. Ryan, N.Y.; Thomas C. Savage, Ala.; William R. Cubbins, Ill.; David M. Davis, Md.; Peregrine Wroht, Jr., Md.; James E. Talley, Pa.; Oliver H. P. Pepper, Pa.; Mordecai E. Bren, Colo. George N. Acker, 2d, Samuel Swift, George R. Dempsey and Harry E. Isaacs, N.Y.; John W. Sluss, Ind.; Elliott C. Cutler, Albert A. W. Ghoreyeb and Frederic A. Washburn, Mass.; Jacob J. Steinfelder, N.Y.; Edwin I. Bartlett, Md.; Theodore C. Janeway, Md.; Daniel W. Prentiss, D.C.; Howard T. Karsner, Ohio; Charles W. Stone, Ohio; Albert C. Hirschfeld, Okla.; Harold C. Herrick, Mo.; Wilson G. Smilie, Charles B. Spruit and José P. Bill, Mass.; Harold E. Eggers, Wis.; Eben W. Fiske, Archibald McK. Fraser and William J. McDonald, Mass.; Samuel C. Harvey, Conn.; Mortimer E. Danforth, Mich.

Promotion in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., to be first lieutenant April 7, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., unassigned, detailed in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Nominations received by the Senate April 19, 1916.

Assistant Secretary of War.

William M. Ingraham, of Maine, to be Assistant Secretary of War, vice Henry Breckinridge, resigned.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A.C., to be captain April 16, 1916, vice Capt. James M. Fulton, dismissed April 15, 1916.

Second Lieut. Edward Roth, Jr., C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from April 16, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Oscar O. Kuentz, C.E., to be first lieutenant Dec. 11, 1915, vice 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. R. Covell, C.E., to be first lieutenant Jan. 12, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Earl North, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble, C.E., to be first lieutenant March 24, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Albert H. Acher, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 13, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Probational 2d Lieut. Oscar O. Kuentz to be second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Manuel Font, of Porto Rico, to be second lieutenant.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick to be colonel.

Major Meriwether L. Walker to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Max C. Tyler to be major.

First Lieut. Albert H. Acher to be captain.

Chaplain.

To be chaplains, with the rank of captain after seven years' service: Chaplains William R. Scott and Franz J. Feinler.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers to be first lieutenant.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin to be first lieutenant.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieuts. Henry C. Rexach and Pedro J. Parra to be captains.

Second Lieuts. Leopoldo Mercader and Urbino Nadal to be first lieutenants.

S.O., APRIL 20, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., upon expiration of leave to Fort Benjamin Harrison for duty.

Capt. Albert P. Clark, M.C., upon expiration of leave to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital.

Lieut. Col. Alex N. Stark, M.C., Lieut. Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., C.A.C., Major William R. Smith, C.A.C., Major George A. Nugent, C.A.C., and Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., appointed a board for examination of captains of Coast Artillery.

Board appointed at Fort Monroe for examination for lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps, ordered for promotion. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., Capt. Sam G. Sharlie, C.A.C., Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., and Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C.

First Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, 3d Field Art., detailed inspector-instructor of Militia, April 29, 1916; to Kansas City for station and duty.

First Lieut. Frank S. Besson, C.E., will report to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., president of examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. William T. Boyd, Jr., C.A.C., relieved treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to station.

Leave two months, from June 19, 1916, to Capt. Francis H. Miles, Jr., O.D.

First Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation.

Leave two months, June 20, 1916, to Capt. Charles T. Richardson, O.D.

Leave six months, certificate disability, granted Capt. William B. Baker, 25th Inf.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 39, MARCH 17, 1916, WAR DEPT.

These changes announce that Paragraphs 238, 943, 969,

976, 1878, 1879, 1439, 1477, 1478, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483 and 1484, Army Regulations, are changed and Paragraph 238 1/2 is added. The new paragraph is as follows:

238 1/2. Guidons for Field Hospitals and Ambulance Companies.—Each field hospital and each ambulance company of the Medical Department will have a guidon of maroon silk, dimensions and shape same as described for Cavalry guidons; in the center, on both sides of the guidon, the device of the Hospital Corps, a caduceus made of white silk, 12 1/4 inches high; the field hospital or ambulance company number to be placed above the caduceus, 1 1/2 inches from the top, and the letters "F.H." for field hospital and "A.C." for ambulance company to be placed below the caduceus, 1 1/2 inches from the bottom; figures and letters to be of white silk, block shaped, 4 1/2 inches high; lance same as for Cavalry guidon. The silken guidons will be used only in battle, campaign, or on occasions of ceremony. Each field hospital and each ambulance company will also have a service guidon, made of bunting or other suitable material, in shape and design the same as the silken guidon. (C.A.R., No. 39, March 17, 1916.)

G.O. 13, APRIL 10, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Further amends G.O. 39, War D., 1915, Equipment Tables, Quartermaster Supplies, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 53, and Par. III, G.O. 65, War D., 1915.

II.—Amends G.O. 34, War D., 1915, relating to instructions pertaining to leases for buildings and grounds, and contracts for gas, electric current and water supply for posts.

III.—In the case of stoppages of pay against enlisted men who are indebted to the United States or its instrumentalities, the best interests of the service require general adherence to the rule that a soldier must satisfy such indebtedness before he can receive pay. However, in special and deserving cases, where the indebtedness exceeds the monthly pay, department commanders, instead of stopping all pay, may authorize the collection of such indebtedness in monthly installments, but the monthly stoppages will in no case fall below two-thirds of the monthly pay and should be sufficient to discharge the entire indebtedness of the soldier before the expiration of his term of enlistment. The provisions of Par. II, G.O. 41, War D., 1914, relating to the collection of indebtedness in the case of a soldier restored to duty from the status of a general prisoner, constitute an exception to the foregoing provisions.

IV.—Hereafter the serial number and model of each rifle, pistol and revolver, dropped from an ordnance property return rendered to the Chief of Ordnance under an inventory and inspection report, report of survey, or statement of charges, will be given on the voucher, but the serial numbers of such small arms will not be entered on the property returns rendered to the Chief of Ordnance.

G.O. 5, MARCH 23, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Capt. James A. Gallogly, acting judge advocate (first lieutenant, C.A.C.), having reported, is announced as department judge advocate with station in this city, vice Capt. Edward K. Massee, relieved.

G.C.M.O. 88, MARCH 24, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the trial of 2d Lieut. Otis K. Sadtler, 1st Inf.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Sadtler did say to his superior officer, Capt. Clyde B. Crusan, adjutant, 1st Inf., "If you were not drunk I would lick hell out of you," or words to that effect. This in the Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1916. It was also alleged that Lieutenant Sadtler was drunk and disturbing the camp by loud talk and violent actions at Fort Shafter, about one o'clock a.m., Feb. 26, 1916, and that he tried to induce 1st Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Rufus S. Bratton, 1st Inf., to go with him and abet him in making an assault on Captain Crusan. It was further alleged that Lieutenant Sadtler did try to get out of their bunks several enlisted men of Company C, 1st Inf., and have them go with him to aid and abet him in making an assault on an officer of the 1st Infantry at Fort Shafter, about one o'clock a.m., Feb. 26, 1916.

Findings: Of specification 1 and the charge, "Guilty." Of specification 2, "Guilty, except the words 'and violent actions'; of the excepted words not guilty." Of specifications 3 and 4, "Not guilty."

Sentence: To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority; to be confined to the limits of the post at which he is serving for two months, and to forfeit \$50 of his pay per month for two months.

Gen. J. P. Wisser, commanding the Hawaiian Department, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The publicity of the trial of an officer whose previous record has been so worthy as that of Lieutenant Sadtler is sufficient reprimand in the premises. The sentence is approved, but so much thereof as provides for confinement to the limits of the post at which he is serving for two months is remitted. As modified the sentence will be duly executed."

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser from duty in command of the Hawaiian Department, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. (April 15, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place on or about May 5, 1916, for Hawaii, and will assume command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, who after being relieved will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco. Brigadier General Wisser will proceed thence to his home preparatory to retirement from active service. (April 15, War D.)

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann from his present duties, and is assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, upon the relief of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans from the command of that brigade. Brigadier General Mann will proceed at the proper time to Laredo, Texas, and assume command of the 2d Brigade. (April 18, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Abraham G. Lott, G.S., from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 23, 1916. (April 13, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave one month to Col. George K. Hunter, I.G. (April 4, C.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C., at the proper time. (March 4, P.D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C., relieved from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (March 4, P.D.)

Capt. Fred L. Munson, Q.M.C., Regan Barracks, Albay, from duty at that station to Nagasaki, Japan, relieving Major Ira L. Fredendall, retired, of his duties at Nagasaki on or before April 1, 1916. (March 4, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William W. Washington, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry Cummins, Q.M.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., to Honolulu on the transport to leave June 5, 1916, for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George D. Kees, Q.M.C., from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., upon arrival at that post of Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Hunker, Q.M.C., and be sent to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class David J. Andrews, Q.M.C., upon arrival at

Fort McDowell, Cal., from Manila, P.I., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty as pay clerk. (April 19, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., from duty at headquarters, Central Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1916, for Hawaii for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, Aug. 9, to United States and upon expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the surgeon and sanitary inspector of that department. (April 17, War D.)

Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will return by first available transportation to proper station. (Feb. 29, P.D.)

Major Jere B. Clayton and Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., from duty in connection with the correspondence course for medical officers of the Militia. (April 14, War D.)

Capt. Kerwin W. Kinard, M.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, about April 6, 1916, thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Capt. Thomas E. Scott, M.C., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, from duty at that station upon the arrival of Capt. Harley J. Hallett, M.C., and to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Capt. Luther R. Poust, M.C., Camp Eldridge, Laguna, from duty at that station upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Williams, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Capt. James D. Fife, M.C., is designated to conduct the correspondence course for medical officers of the Militia in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. (April 14, War D.)

Capt. William H. Hearle, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., relieved. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. William H. Allen, M.C., to report at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., from duty with ambulance company No. 2 and upon relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., from duty in Philippines, Aug. 5, to United States. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Halbert P. Harris, M.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (April 14, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps from duty in Hawaiian Department, on the date specified after his name, to United States for further orders: Capt. Albert P. Clark, July 31, and Capt. Joseph L. Siner, July 2, 1916. (April 17, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Corps, due to arrive at Manila on transport Logan about March 4, 1916, are assigned as follows: Capt. Harley J. Hallett to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo; 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Williams to Camp Eldridge, Laguna; 1st Lieut. John B. Anderson to the Department Hospital, Manila; 1st Lieut. E. Frederick Thode to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Wilds to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; 1st Lieut. Lanphear W. Webb, jr., to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Wilson C. von Kessler to Augur Barracks, Jolo; 1st Lieut. Coleridge L. Beaven to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. William G. Guthrie to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (March 3, P.D.)

Major Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., now on detached service in the Southern Department, is assigned to temporary duty at the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, as disbursing officer and medical supply officer. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. Joseph L. Siner, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him, will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edgar J. Farrow, M.R.C., Army Transport Service, is assigned to duty at the dispensary, Fort Santiago, with station in Manila. (March 2, P.D.)

First Lieut. Edward Dowdle, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty during the illness of Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C. (April 13, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Carl M. Robinson, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted, April 17, 1916. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C., to active duty at Hot Springs, Ark. (April 17, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William H. Chambers, D.S., due to arrive on the transport Thomas about March 8, 1916, will report at Department Hospital, Manila, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Samuel Kaufman from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Leigh C. Fairbank, due to arrive at Manila March 8, 1916, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Harry E. Kimble, due to arrive at Manila March 8, 1916, to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (March 3, P.D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons will proceed to Manila March 16, 1916, for examination to determine his fitness for appointment as dental surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant: Eugene Milburn, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Claudius G. Baker, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and Lowell B. Wright, Camp McGrath, Batangas. (March 3, P.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class Earl J. Down to Augur Barracks, Jolo; Sergt. 1st Class Edmund Burke to Fort Mills, Corregidor. (March 3, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Guy Wyrrick, three privates first class and two privates to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (March 3, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Murphy, H.C., Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Bristow, H.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Hospital Corps, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty in the Southern Department: William K. Lyda, Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Bliss, Texas; Herbert Repp, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Bliss, Texas; Lyell R. Stewart, Fort Miley, Cal., to Fort Bliss, Texas; James A. Tremblay, West Point, N.Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jesse H. Mael, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

The leave granted Major Amos A. Fries, C.E., is extended fifteen days. (April 15, War D.)

Two officers and eight enlisted men, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., fully equipped for field service and survey duty, will proceed by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive at that post on or about April 15, for duty in connection with the project for Progressive Military Map work in the state of California. (April 7, Western D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Major John H. Rice, O.D., at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of delivering lectures before the students at the Army Service Schools upon the duties of division ordnance officers in the field and kindred subjects, on or about May 1 and 3. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. Charles T. Richardson, O.D. (first lieutenant, C.A.C.),

upon his relief from detail in Ordnance Department and upon the expiration of any leave granted him, will proceed to Manila for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from detail in Ordnance Department to 1st Lieut. Burton O. Lewis, O.D. (April 18, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from detail in Ordnance Department, to 1st Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtleff, O.D. (April 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hutt to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Feb. 29, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harvey A. Clark to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 29, P.D.)

The following ordnance sergeants will be relieved from duty in this department, on or before April 2, 1916, and sent to United States on the transport to sail from Manila April 15, 1916: Victor G. Beck, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; John C. Holt, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; James M. Eaton, Camp Overton, Mindanao. (Feb. 29, P.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. Shepler W. Fitz Gerald, Aviation Section, S.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty with the 1st Company, 2d Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (March 4, P.D.)

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., aviation officer, S.C. (April 17, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty in the Signal Corps, to 1st Lieut. James H. Van Horn, S.C. (April 18, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be master signal electrician, 1st Class Sergt. Milton N. Williams, April 1, 1916. To be first class sergeant, Sergt. Thomas L. Clark, April 1, 1916. To be sergeant, Corpl. James S. Collins, April 16, 1916.

The following promotions in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are announced: To be first class sergeant, Sergt. William C. Ocker, April 16, 1916. To be sergeant, Corpl. Albert D. Smith, April 16, 1916. To be corporal, 1st Class Pvt. George Gordon, April 16, 1916.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Leave twenty days to Capt. Arthur Poillon, 1st Cav., military attaché. (April 18, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Capt. Alexander B. Cox, 2d Cav., to the Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (April 13, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 2d Cav. (April 15, War D.)

One troop of the 2d Cavalry, with a strength of not less than sixty-five men, now temporarily stationed at Fort Myer, Va., to be selected by the post commander, will proceed, by rail, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., so as to arrive there not later than April 20, 1916, reporting upon arrival to Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., camp commander, for temporary duty during the camp for Regular troops to be held at that post May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916. (April 13, E.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Sherrard Coleman, 4th Cav. (April 14, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The name of Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, May 6, 1916, and the name of Capt. Abraham G. Lott, G.S., removed therefrom, May 5, 1916. (April 13, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Second Lieut. George E. Lovell, jr., 7th Cav., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. T. B. DUGAN, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. William Jenkins, Troop F, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 19, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

The name of 1st Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 10th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 7, and the name of 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect June 6, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

The name of Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 19, 1916, and the name of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Cav., is removed therefrom, June 18, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 13th Cav., upon arrival in the United States to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 13th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, for examination by board. (April 17, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Fred W. Carter, Troop C, 14th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Clark, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 14, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 13, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, June 6, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Vetn. Andrew E. Donovan, 1st Field Art., from assignment to that regiment and is attached to the 12th Cavalry for duty until further orders. (April 14, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Sergt. Walter Teasley, Battery A, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 6th Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Missouri. He will be sent to Kansas City, Mo. (April 18, War D.)

Additional 2d Lieut. John H. Wallace, 3d Field Art., is assigned as a second lieutenant to his present regiment, with rank from June 12, to fill a vacancy occurring on April 1, 1916. (April 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Parker, jr., 4th Field Art., is extended one month and five days. (April 13, E.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

First Sergt. Hans Rasmussen, Battery A, 5th Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. John G. Burr, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., to camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Battery A, 5th Field Artillery. (April 5, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Vetn. Wilfred J. Stokes, 6th Field Art., is transferred to

the 1st Field Artillery. He will remain on his present duty until such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will then proceed to San Francisco on the transport to leave about June 5 for Honolulu and join regiment. (April 16, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., granted leave for two months and ten days, effective about April 17, 1916, and to terminate not later than July 5, 1916, when he will comply with War Department orders. (April 13, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C. (April 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Garvin, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the department ordnance officer, and in charge of the ordnance store house, Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, Fort Kamehameha, H.T., vice 1st Lieut. Robert E. Guthrie, C.A.C., relieved. (March 28, H.D.)

Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., from duty as fort commander, Fort Adams, R.I., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report in person not earlier than May 14, 1916, to the president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for the purpose of completing the course at the college. (April 18, War D.)

Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., to duty as fort commander, Fort Adams, R.I., upon the relief of Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., of those duties. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., is transferred from the 142d to the 5th Company, Aug. 5, 1916, and will join company. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Leigh F. J. Zerbe, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. for treatment. (April 17, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. George D. Riley, C.A.C. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. John F. Kahle, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1916, to Honolulu for assignment to a company. (April 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 80, April 5, 1916, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, C.A.C., to proceed to Honolulu, H.T., is revoked. He is relieved from assignment to the 30th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, C.A.C., from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1916, for Honolulu, H.T., for assignment to company. (April 18, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy and upon the expiration of any leave granted will proceed to Manila for duty: First Lieuts. Edward W. Putney and James H. Cunningham. (April 18, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment in the Coast Defenses of Oahu, on the date specified, and will proceed to the United States on the first available transport thereafter, and will report to C.O. of the coast defenses indicated after his name for assignment to a company: First Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, Jr., Aug. 10, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; 2d Lieut. Hermann H. Zornig, Aug. 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (April 18, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from his present assignment, at such time as will enable him to proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco on the date indicated for duty: First Lieut. John H. Pirie, Aug. 5; 2d Lieuts. Edward Montgomery, Sept. 5; Francis J. Toohy, Aug. 5, and Francis J. Torney, Sept. 5. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the Coast Artillery Board, Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., relieved from duty as a member, upon the departure of Captain Ohnstad from the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., from duty at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N.C., June 9, 1916. (April 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 9, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, June 8. (April 19, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to 1st Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C. (April 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Christopher D. Peirce, C.A.C., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 23, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Aug. 22, 1916. (April 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Simon W. Sperry, C.A.C., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 23, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Aug. 22, 1916. (April 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. Earl B. Hochwalt, C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., to Newark, Del., for temporary duty in connection with work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (April 14, E.D.)

Electron. Sergt. 1st Class Charles A. Easterbrook, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Portland, to Fort Monroe, Va., about July 1, 1916, for duty as instructor in the department of enlisted specialists, Coast Artillery School. (April 14, War D.)

Electron. Sergt. 2d Class Frederick W. Smith, C.A.C. (appointed April 11, 1916, from private, 80th Co., C.A.C.), now at Key West, Fla., will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Key West, for duty. (April 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 47, War D., Feb. 26, 1916, as relates to Electron. Sergt. 2d Class Robert H. Kyle, C.A.C., is revoked. (April 14, War D.)

Engineer Otto S. Hahn, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as of his present grade to the Coast Artillery School Detachment. (April 14, War D.)

Engineer Ellis Baldwin, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Tampa for duty. (April 14, War D.)

Engineer John Ryan, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (April 14, War D.)

Engineer Robert H. Kyle, C.A.C. (appointed April 11, 1916, from electrician sergeant second class, C.A.C.), will be relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu, May 31, and will be sent to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for duty. (April 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Capt. Clyde B. Parker, 2d Inf., from the Department Hospital, Honolulu, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, on the transport Thomas, scheduled to sail about April 3, for treatment. (March 30, H.D.)

First Sergt. Herman Minder, Co. H, 2d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will repair to his home. (April 14, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph A. Marmion, 3d Inf., and extended one month, is further extended twelve days. (April 14, E.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave two months, about May 21, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 10th Inf. (April 14, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

The name of Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 11th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 22, 1916, and the name of Capt. George H. White, Inf., is removed therefrom, June 21, 1916. Captain White is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia, to take effect June 22, 1916. (April 14, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, 11th Inf., is

placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, July 5, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf., is removed therefrom, July 4, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 13th Inf., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (April 15, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 13th Inf. (April 15, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, is granted 1st Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf. Lieutenant Slaughter will sail for the Philippines about July 5, 1916. (April 15, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, about April 10, to 2d Lieut. Elbe A. Lathrop, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (April 8, Western D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 75, Western D., April 4, 1916, requiring the 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, to proceed to points in Alaska on the transport to leave Seattle, Wash., about June 1, 1916, is amended to direct the battalion to embark on the transport to leave Seattle about June 24, 1916, for Alaska. (April 11, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin A. Poore and 1st Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 15th Inf., from Manila to Tientsin, China, China Expedition, for duty. (March 4, P.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

The following assignment and transfer of officers of the 18th Infantry are made: Capt. Shepard L. Pike to Co. L; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury from Co. I to unassigned; 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Duke from Co. L to Co. I. (April 15, 18th Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON, JR.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Jr., 22d Inf. (April 14, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Ira Longenecker, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 3, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Inf., is removed therefrom, Aug. 2, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 2d Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d Inf. (April 14, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

Sergt. Frazier White, band, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (April 17, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. L. W. V. KENNON, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. William Blake, Co. A, 26th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Harlingen, Texas, and will repair to his home. (April 17, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf. (April 15, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. George H. White, Inf., is removed from list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 21, 1916. He is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia, to take effect June 22, 1916. (April 14, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. William P. Sewers, Inf. (April 14, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Inf. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. George H. White, Inf., is assigned to the 28th Infantry, June 22, 1916. Upon being relieved from his present duties and upon the expiration of any leave which may be granted him he will join regiment. (April 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. G. R. Catts, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, Aug. 2, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, July 4, 1916. (April 18, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. William Buerkle, P.S., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, is attached to the 10th Battalion, P.S., and will proceed to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, for duty. (March 1, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. John H. Mellom from the 10th Battalion, unassigned, to the 40th Company. Second Lieut. Thomas A. Lynch from the 40th Company to the 10th Battalion, unassigned, with a view to his appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary. (March 4, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Carl R. Darnall, M.O., 1st Lieut. Franklin F. Wing, D.S., and 1st Lieut. William H. Chambers, D.S., is appointed to meet at the Department Hospital, Manila, to determine their fitness for appointment as dental surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant. (March 3, P.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.O., Arthur S. Cowan, S.C., Ray W. Bryan, M.C., Frank P. Lahm, aviation officer, S.C., and 1st Lieut. Harry Gantz, aviation officer, S.C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of examining such officers as may be ordered before it with a view to determining their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (April 18, War D.)

AVIATION STUDENTS.

The following aviation students will report in person to Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.O., president of the board of officers, for examination to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps: First Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., 2d Lieut. Roy S. Brown, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Ralph Royce, 26th Inf. (April 18, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned to a regiment as indicated after his name:

First Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, Cav., unassigned, to the 13th Cavalry.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 10th Inf. (relieved from assignment thereto May 7, 1916), to the 3d Infantry, May 8, 1916.

Capt. Walter C. Jones, 10th Inf. (relieved from assignment thereto April 29, 1916), to the 30th Infantry, April 30, 1916.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Everett, 1st Inf. (relieved from assignment thereto April 21, 1916), to the 26th Infantry, April 22, 1916.

Second Lieut. Raymond C. Baird, 25th Inf. (relieved from assignment thereto April 23, 1916), to the 21st Infantry, April 23, 1916.

Each officer will upon arrival in United States and upon the expiration of any leave join troop or company to which assigned. (April 14, War D.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

The 2d Battalion, 14th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed on the transport scheduled to leave Seattle, Wash., on or about June 1, 1916, for points in Alaska, to relieve the 1st Battalion of the regiment now serving at different posts in that territory, which when thus relieved will proceed on the same transport to Fort Lawton for station. The enlisted strength of Companies E, F and G will be increased to 100 men each, and that of Company H will be increased to 125 men, with one additional second lieutenant for duty. The 2d Battalion is assigned to stations as follows: Battalion headquarters and Companies E and F to Fort William H. Seward, with a detachment of such strength as the battalion commander may determine to form the garrison at Fort Lisicum; Company G to Fort Gibbon; Company H to Fort Davis

and St. Michael; two officers and fifty enlisted men of this company to occupy Fort St. Michael, the remainder of the company to garrison Fort Davis. All enlisted men of the 2d Battalion who have less than two years to serve with the colors in their current enlistment on the date of the departure of their organizations from Fort Lawton will be transferred to other Infantry organizations in this department, provided, however, that such enlisted men of this battalion as will have less than two years to serve with the colors on the date of departure from station, and who so desire, may be discharged for the convenience of the Government, and re-enlisted on the day following, for the purpose of accompanying their organizations to Alaska. (April 4, Western D.)

RELIEVED FROM WEST POINT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on the date specified this year after his name, and upon the expiration of any leave that has or may be granted will join proper station:

First Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, 20th Inf., Oct. 9.
Capt. Julian E. Lindsey, Cav., June 19.
Capt. Daniel I. Sultan, C.E., July 28.
Capt. Frederick B. Downing, C.E., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Charles B. Meyer, C.A.C., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Henry H. Malven, Jr., C.A.C., May 22.
Major James F. Bell, C.E., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, C.A.C., June 15.
First Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Inf., Aug. 3.
First Lieut. Dana H. Crisay, C.A.C., July 11.
First Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Field Art., July 6.
First Lieut. Harold E. Miner, Field Art., Aug. 23.
Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 3d Field Art., Aug. 20.
First Lieut. Edward W. Putney, C.A.C., Aug. 14.
Second Lieut. Harvey M. Hobbs, 4th Field Art., Aug. 23.
Second Lieut. Clyde A. Selleck, 1st Field Art., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Theodore M. Chase, C.A.C., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., Aug. 23.
Second Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire, 6th Cav., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf., July 5.
First Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., June 7.
First Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., Cav., June 9.
First Lieut. James H. Cunningham, C.A.C., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., June 23.
Capt. Roger G. Alexander, C.E., Aug. 23.
First Lieut. John P. Bubb, Inf., July 16.
Second Lieut. Cuthbert P. Stearns, 3d Cav., Aug. 18.
First Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, Cav., June 13. (April 14, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO WEST POINT.

The following officers will proceed at proper time to West Point, N.Y., if eligible for detached service, for duty.

First Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 11th Inf., Oct. 10.
Capt. Richard T. Coiner, C.E., Aug. 24.
Capt. William H. Sage, Jr., C.E., Aug. 24.
Capt. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Junius W. Jones, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Allen G. Thurman, 11th Cav., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. William C. Harrison, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Englehart, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. William H. W. Youngs, 5th Cav., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. John S. Wood, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. David McL. Crawford, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
First Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Willis D. Crittenberger, 3d Cav., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. William A. Cophorne, C.A.C., Aug. 24.
Capt. Charles F. Martin, 15th Cav., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th Cav., Aug. 24.
First Lieut. Creswell Gillingham, C.E., Aug. 24.
First Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 24th Inf., Aug. 24.
First Lieut. William A. Gano, 25th Inf., Aug. 24.
Second Lieut. Cyril A. Phelan, C.A.C., Aug. 24. (April 14, War D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. and Assistant Leader William R. Dahme, Military Academy band, is placed upon the retired list at West Point, N.Y., and to his home. (April 13, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	18
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	18
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	18
Sheridan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	April 9	April 19	22
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 18	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 18	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 18	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	22

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916; left Balboa, Canal Zone, April 15, 1916.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—Left New York April 8 for Cristobal, Canal Zone; left Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 18.

LOGAN—Left Manila March 21 for San Francisco; left Honolulu, H.T., April 11.

LISCUM—At Manila.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., April 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., April 15.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., April 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

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That motorboats which could be used in submarine defense should be subsidized has been suggested to the Navy Department. Fast motorboats armed with from one to three-pounder guns are now recognized by naval authorities as so effective in attacking submarines that it has occurred to those who are interested in the subject that they should be called "submarine destroyers." But the usual types of pleasure and racing motorboats are not of sufficient strength or seaworthiness to carry guns and stand the rough service that would be required for submarine destroyers. Navy officers who have in-

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investigated the subject have about reached the conclusion that motorboats to be of use to the Navy must be especially constructed for warfare with submarines. They do not believe that the Government should attempt to maintain a sufficient number of motorboats for war and think that private owners should be depended upon to maintain a reserve fleet of submarine destroyers. It is held that private owners should be subsidized to enable them to increase the cost of building their boats to meet the requirements of war service. It is understood that recommendations of this character will shortly be submitted to the Navy Department.

President Wilson on April 19 sent to the Senate the nomination of William M. Ingraham, former Mayor of Portland, Me., to be Assistant Secretary of War. The nomination was made on the recommendation of Senator Charles F. Johnson. Mr. Ingraham is a son of Darius H. Ingraham, who was in the diplomatic service under President Cleveland. He was born in Portland Nov. 2, 1870, was graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of 1895, studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1897. In September, 1906, he was elected Judge of Probate for Cumberland county, holding that position for eight years. He was elected Mayor of Portland in 1915, but was defeated for re-election in 1916.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, was called to Washington April 19, to discuss the plans for the summer military training camps with the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff. On account of the large force of troops kept in Mexico and on the border the problem of furnishing enough instructors for the military camps is going to be a serious one. General Wood reported that the prospects are that there will be between ten and fifteen thousand students and business men at the training camp in the Eastern Department alone. General Wood was accompanied by his aid, Capt. Halstead Dorey.

An agreement was reached April 21 in the House by which the Army Reorganization bill will be laid over until Monday, April 24. Minority Leader Mann asked for more time to consider the bill.

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THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

The note addressed by President Wilson to the Imperial German Government regarding that country's submarine warfare against neutral ships and merchant vessels of the belligerent Powers is our last word on this subject to Germany. It represents the feelings of the people of the United States because it is based on justice; on equal rights for the whole world. It has only been uttered after the patience of the Government in Washington has been exhausted; after "it has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation." That interpretation, President Wilson points out, is that "the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

These are sound words, and all Americans can take pride in standing with the President behind them. They reiterate the principle that ours is no selfish or narrow viewpoint in this matter in dispute. It is one that concerns all the nations of the world whether they own a fleet of merchantmen equal to ours or have not a single vessel flying their flag. It is a timely moment to take counsel with Stephen Decatur's ringing words: "Our country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, our country." Only in this case it is our happy fortune to be right.

This note, with its added evidence of proof that the Sussex was destroyed by a torpedo fired by a German submarine, is to all intents and purposes an ultimatum to the German government. It brings us nearer to the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany—a state that does not necessarily mean war—than we have reached since the German government announced its "war zone" policy in February, 1915. The text of the note, as in all previous communications from Washington to Berlin, lays great stress on the humanitarian aspect of the situation, whereas, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has pointed out repeatedly, the question involved is one not so much humanitarian as it is of international rights to the freedom of the seas, such as we fought for in 1812. In the last analysis that is what the United States must stand for, whatever the result may be. It is the abiding issue of this whole submarine controversy, the issue that ships of a nation at peace with the world can sail the Seven Seas unmolested and unafraid. Unless the United States stands for those rights it weakens its case before the world.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

It should be perfectly clear to the people of the United States by this time, although apparently it is not, that the present Villa episode is only one incident in a long series of events that show the general disintegration of the Republic of Mexico since the ending of the Diaz administration in that country. Reliable reports show that the apparent tranquillity of Mexico is ominous and portentous for the future; that business is at a standstill, and the grave question arises as to whether the de facto government of Mexico is capable of bringing a state of peace and industrial activity to the fifteen millions of people in that unhappy land. The causes that have brought this condition of affairs about are two: First, maladministration due to gross ignorance of the fundamental laws of political economy and finance, and inexperience in government; second, grafting possibilities that led officials of all branches of the government to seize not only what was left of the state's natural resources, but, when these opportunities were exhausted, to take possession of the savings left in the hands of the people, their lands, crops, live stock or movable personal property. The issuance of decrees, given the force and effect of law, resulted in the stifling of business in all its branches throughout the republic. If a man's property of any kind was desired by one of these rapacious officials the owner was declared to be an enemy of the government and his possessions were seized.

All this maladministration has been the result of the control secured by ignorant military chiefs who held neither place nor power in the days of Diaz. They are now so drunk with power that they will not recognize orders from the de facto government unless it suits their convenience or their purposes. They have no desire to terminate the present state of continuous warfare, as by it they are secure in positions such as peace and prosperity in Mexico would deprive them of forever, relegating them to the savage peasant life from which they sprang. They have taken from the Mexican people

property, their religion, all voice in the government. They have left nothing but the hope of escape through death from the terror and distress to which they are subjected.

It is the business of nations, as it is of men and women, to take an interest in the actions of their world neighbors, so far as they affect their relations with themselves. The great trouble with our policy toward Mexico is that it has not followed this fundamental law, but has been chiefly concerned with the morals of Mexico; and these are quite beyond our purview as a friendly neighbor. Now conditions have arisen in our sister republic where its actions not only imperil the peaceful conditions of life among citizens of the United States living along the Mexican frontier, but also the peace and happiness of its own people.

That our policy has not been of a kind to help win back to the people of Mexico peaceful and prosperous times is clearly evident. We have been talking about humanitarianism and have been permitting crimes against humanity to go on so long that Mexico is a land as unhappy as one could find beneath the sun to-day. We have the solution of the problem of winning back to this people its hopes, its peace, its prosperity. That solution, so far as it is soluble, lies in allowing the Army to meet the situation in its own way, to handle it in its own way (which is based on real beneficence) and to account to the United States in the end for its stewardship. That this would restore to the people of Mexico peace and prosperity is much more certain than results from the continuation of our present policy of yielding to the demands of a government that has brought Mexico and her people to their present hopeless state.

NOTES OF THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Army Reorganization bill as passed by the Senate on April 18 is given in detail on page 1098.

Although he took a very little part in the debate during the consideration of the Army bill, no member of the Senate was more active or influential in securing the adoption of the Army Reorganization bill as it passed the Senate than Senator Frank Brandegee, of Connecticut. He was Chairman Chamberlain's chief lieutenant on the Republican side, and was ever alert to take advantage of any situation to secure the adoption of amendments that would increase the strength of the Army. The adoption of his amendment, which increased the strength of the Army to 250,000, was the climax of the quiet campaign that the Senator was conducting. When it was originally proposed very few members thought that there was any prospect of its adoption. But Senator Brandegee, co-operating with Chairman Chamberlain and the other advocates of an adequate Army, worked unceasingly, and surprised the pacifists when his amendment came up for adoption. Even if the House should not concur with the Senate the adoption of Senator Brandegee's amendment will greatly strengthen the position of the preparedness forces in the final consideration of the bill.

While the public appears to have visions of a Regular Army of 250,000 men immediately upon the passage of the Senate bill in its present form, there is a provision in the bill that the increment shall extend throughout a term of five years. The House bill provides for four annual increments. This applies to officers as well as men, and in fact to most of the ammunition and supplies authorized by both bills. The extension of the increase over a number of years is not objectionable to the General Staff of the Army, as they believe that the increase could not be made in less than three years without materially lowering the standards of the Regular Army. Some members of the Staff are of the opinion that five increments are too many, although not a serious drawback. Four increments would probably be more satisfactory. That it is necessary to take four or five years to make any material increase in the Regular Army only emphasizes the importance of maintaining the Army at a strength which would make it adequate to meet the first expedition that would be sent against the country by any first class Power. The Army cannot be improvised. It requires four years to produce an officer at West Point, and as long to develop an efficient non-commissioned officer. If the Army were increased to 250,000 in one year neither officers nor non-commissioned officers of the proper standard could be secured to organize it and train it. The minimum training period for enlisted men of the first line in foreign armies is two years, and the Regular Army is kept up to the standard of the European Powers.

Last session when Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, asked the Secretary of War to submit the recommendations of the General Staff as a basis upon which Congress should legislate he was like John the Baptist, crying in the wilderness. Many members of Congress hardly knew that there was such a thing as a General Staff and few of them had considered the Staff's recommendations seriously. No attention was paid to the report of 1912, except so far as it recommended the concentration of the Army, and larger posts. It is true that the European war called the attention of the country to the importance of a General Staff, but it remained for Chairman Chamberlain to make a fight all along the line for a recognition of this organization in Army legislation. The Senator in order to hold his forces together was compelled to accept numerous amendments which did not have his or the General Staff's approval, but the bill as passed by the Senate is the first measure that has ever been shaped on general lines of a policy prepared by the General Staff. As important as the increases carried by the bill is the recognition of the principle that military legislation should be prepared by a

General Staff. Carrying out this idea, the Senate bill increases the strength of the General Staff and gives the Chief of Staff during his tour of duty the rank of lieutenant general. It also provides that he shall not be detailed to serve on boards. He is to have three assistants, one of whom is to be the President of the Army War College and another Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. While the other increases in the General Staff do not give the Army as large an organization as the armies of the European Powers, it is a long step in the right direction and will greatly increase the usefulness of the General Staff of the Army if this feature of the Chamberlain bill is adopted in conference.

We learn that the Senators and Representatives in Congress are being bombarded with letters from all over the United States urging them to do everything in their power to see that the Chamberlain provisions of the Army Reorganization bill are included in the bill as finally passed. One Representative, in replying to such a letter from a woman living in his district, stated that hers was the one hundred and first letter he had received from his constituents on the matter of urging the passage of the Chamberlain Army bill. The "voice of the people" is echoing through the halls of Congress, it appears.

NAVAL MILITIA PAY PROPOSED.

A Naval Militia Pay bill, formulated on lines of the Militia pay provisions of the Senate and House Army bills, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by the Naval Militia Board, which adjourned after a week's session in Washington, D.C. This board consists of Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, commanding New York Naval Militia; Capt. E. A. Evans, Illinois N.M.; Capt. C. D. Bradham, N.C.N.M.; Comdr. J. M. Mitcheson, Pa. N.M., and Lieut. J. A. McGee, Cal. N.M. In working out the provisions of the bill the board had the assistance of Capt. Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N., Chief of the Naval Militia Division.

In general the aim of the Naval Militia Board has been to recommend legislation that will avoid any clashes with the Navy, and to so federalize the Naval Militia that it will be subject to the call of the President at all times. An important recommendation which will be most helpful to discipline is that pertaining to the trial of men when serving aboard vessels of the Navy during annual instruction. Under the present law, there is no trial and punishment provided aboard ship for men of the Naval Militia guilty of infractions of discipline. The proposed bill provides for trial and punishments of delinquents aboard ship, under regulations similar to those of the Navy. Another important provision is that relating to accounting for government property, and the holding up of the pay of those who cannot give the proper accounting. The Secretary of the Navy has the bill under consideration and will probably soon submit it to the Naval Affairs Committee.

The bill provides a force to be called the "United States Naval Volunteers" for service in war, their standards of efficiency and the regulations governing them to be prescribed by the President. Officers of and above the rank of lieutenants are to receive a salary of \$500. Officers of the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, \$300, and ensigns \$250; warrant officers, \$150; chief petty officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men are to receive twenty-five per cent. of the pay of the corresponding grades in the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. The limit for the enlisted men's pay for a year is fixed at \$120. This pay is on the assumption that they attend forty-eight assemblies for drill, instruction and target practice. Enlisted men who do not attend at least twenty-four of the exercises a year will not receive pay under the bill, and those who attend in excess of twenty-four will receive a pro rata proportion of the annual pay.

In the bill as drawn it is stated that these sums shall be "retainer pay for his services, and in addition to such sum as he may become entitled to during periods of service for which he would be entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding ranks and grades respectively of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps." This can hardly be the intent, and the bill is otherwise so crudely drawn that it is not always easy to determine its meaning.

It is provided that the employees of the departments of the Government of the United States shall be given vacations with full pay while they are on duty with the Naval Militia. There is a section of the bill which states that the Naval Militia which is entitled to compensation shall not be disbanded without the consent of the President.

The President is authorized to enrol in the volunteers such of the Naval Militia as he may decide upon, who have passed the examination now prescribed for the Naval Militia, and who may volunteer for such enrolment. Others who have not conformed to the standards may be enrolled in case of need with or without examination, as the President may decide. In the event of an emergency, as to which he is made the sole judge, the President may draft into the naval service of the United States such of the Naval Militia as he may think best, with or without examination as he pleases, preserving to them the rank or grade they may hold at the time of such draft. Anyone failing to serve may be punished as a deserter. Enrolment is for three years, except during emergency or war. Enrolment in the volunteers shall terminate service in the Naval Militia.

Naval Volunteers shall have "all the authority and obligations and the same pay as a person of similar rank, grade, or rate in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps"; in active service ranking just after Regulars of correspond-

ing rank. The Volunteers may be ordered to duty with the Navy, or separately, either within or without territorial limits. To determine who shall have command in a force combined of Regulars and Volunteers, the Regulars above the rank of lieutenant commander, U.S.N., or major of Marines shall have precedence. Volunteers may serve on G.C.M. for trial of either Regulars or Volunteers, but in the case of Regulars a majority of the members of the court shall be of the Regular Service.

Volunteers called to service shall be entitled to the benefit of the pension laws. The President may relieve them of service when they are no longer needed. Otherwise the period of enlistment shall be for three years with the privilege of re-enlistment for one, two or three as desired. Enlistment within thirty days shall constitute continuous enlistment.

Directions as to G.C.M., summary courts and deck courts are prescribed in Sections 21 to 37. Deck courts may be ordered by the officers in immediate command; other courts by governors or the commanding general of the D.C. Militia. They must approve sentences of dismissal. Processes and sentences shall be executed by civil officers. The discipline shall be the same as in the Regular Navy.

"Sec. 38. Officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be elected or appointed, and commissioned as officers of the Naval Militia, without prejudice to their position or status in Regular Service, provided that such officers, so commissioned, shall, when directed by the Secretary of the Navy, tender their resignations of such state commissions, and provided further that nothing herein contained shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Navy over such officers so commissioned."

PROSPECTIVE NAVAL LEGISLATION.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs completed its work on the Naval Appropriation bill April 20. Its report will be made to the full committee Monday, April 24, when the whole committee will take up the bill, probably consuming the larger part of next week in going over it. Usually the consideration of the Appropriation bill by the whole committee is a perfunctory affair, but there is so much in this year's program that the committee will probably take a record vote on all important provisions. It is possible that the committee may report the bill before the close of the week, but according to the present program it will not come out before May 1.

The proposed measure will be the most complicated and the largest Naval Appropriation bill that has ever come from the committee. Aside from the building program, there are a number of new legislative provisions that are under consideration. Some of the members are of the opinion that the personnel legislation should be handled in the appropriation bill, although this matter has not been presented to the committee. During the hearings the committee took personnel legislation under consideration, and in response to questions most of the witnesses made known their views on the personnel question.

Personnel legislation for the Navy has been agreed to by the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs which will go a long way toward an equitable distribution of Navy officers among the different grades. This plan, it is stated, will be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill and will be passed without regard to any general personnel law that may be enacted at this session. It is understood that the number of rear admirals is to be based on the total number of line officers. Approximately there will be, under the new plan, one rear admiral for every hundred officers. For every rear admiral there are to be four captains, eight commanders, sixteen lieutenant commanders and seventy-one lieutenants, lieutenant junior grade, and ensigns. With the graduation of the next class from the Naval Academy there will be approximately 2,100 line officers. This number will be distributed among the different grades as follows: Twenty-one rear admirals, eighty-four captains, 168 commanders, 336 lieutenant commanders, and the remainder among the lower grades. The addition to the Navy under the operations of the bill next year would be three rear admirals, fourteen captains, fifty-six commanders and 138 lieutenant commanders. While it is apparent that this plan will not solve the "hump" problem, it is evident that it will create a better flow of promotion and make a more equitable distribution of the officers between the different grades. It will also establish a permanent basis for the distribution of officers which will work automatically, as officers are graduated from Annapolis.

The bill as it was sent to the Navy Department on April 20 for consideration by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy provides for an increase of the enlisted personnel of the Navy to 65,000 and of the Marine Corps to 14,000. A comprehensive plan for the establishment of an efficient naval reserve corps is also in the bill. This provides for the division of reserve personnel into six classes and is so broad as to include all classes from the ex-enlisted man with naval training to the civilian expert whose services may be of value in time of war. Provision is made also for the admission of amateur aeronauts into the aeronautical reserve. The subcommittee in large measure approved the items proposed by Secretary Daniels for the equipment of Governmental plants for the manufacture of war material, including the torpedo plant at Newport. Many of the Government ownership features, however, have been left for the full committee to decide, as is the building program.

ARMY REORGANIZATION TO CONFERENCE.

The Senate on April 18 passed the Chamberlain substitute for H.R. 12766, the Army Reorganization bill for making "further and more effectual provision for the national defense." With little opposition the Senate's provision for 179,000 Regulars was increased to one for 250,000, while the bill authorizes some 258,000 Volunteers and a Federalized National Guard of 260,000. The Senate's original bill, S. 4840, has undergone numerous amendments in its journey through the Senate and the bill as a whole is now a considerably stronger measure than either the Senate or House bill as introduced. As in the past few weeks we have given numerous comparisons of the Hay and Chamberlain plans for Army reorganization, we shall not repeat these comparisons here to any extent. In our issue for March 25 appeared an excellent report by Mr. Chamberlain of his bill, as well as an account of the passage of the Hay bill. The Senate bill as passed has 125 sections, six having been added thereto on the floor of the Senate.

The amended Senate measure now goes to conference as a substitute for the entire Hay bill, and we shall next be concerned with how the conferees will compose the differences, which are in many particulars very wide.

So far as the personnel provisions go, the main points are that Senate amendment provides for a Regular Army of 250,000, a Volunteer Army and various forms of reserves, in addition to a federalized National Guard, while the House bill would authorize 140,000 Regulars and federalize the Guard. Both bills authorize a Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

We note below some items of the Chamberlain substitute which before passage underwent changes as indicated:

A REGULAR ARMY OF 250,000 MEN.

The Senate provides for a peace strength Army of 250,000, not including the Philippine Scouts, enlisted men of Quartermaster Corps and of Medical Corps and unassigned recruits. The House voted for 140,000. The Senate proviso follows:

Provided, That the total enlisted force of the line of the Regular Army, excluding the Philippine Scouts, the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed 250,000 men: Provided further, That in addition to the units specified in this section, additional units of Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery to conform in composition with the requirements of Secs. 19, 20 and 21 of this act may be organized in the discretion of the President.

In the Senate bill the General Staff Corps is to include captains of the Medical Corps, and the only chief of division to be on the General Staff is the Chief of Militia Division. As already noted, the Senate has authorized detail of five officers of National Guard to the General Staff in what is to be known as the National Guard Section.

The Senate on Tuesday voted to authorize the President to increase the medical officers to 5.3 per thousand of enlisted strength. The House had made it 7 to 1,000.

The Senate authorizes dental surgeons in the ratio of 1 to 1,000 enlisted strength and provides for rank up to major after fifteen years' service, majors at no time to exceed 22 per cent. of strength of Dental Corps.

In the appointment of chaplains the Senate provides that preference and priority shall be given to applicant veterans, if otherwise duly qualified, and who shall not have passed the age of forty-one years at the time of application, who have rendered honorable war service in the Army of the United States, or who have been honorably discharged from any such army.

The Senate in its provisions for veterinarians adds rank and commission for the appointees. These two provisions are lacking in the House bill.

The amendment of Sec. 27, relating to filling vacancies among detached officers, was adopted in the form given on page 1090, second column, our issue of April 15.

In Sec. 18 the Senate provides that in filling vacancies due to details, "no officer shall be eligible for reappointment as chief of an arm, corps, department or bureau until he has served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned." To the same section the Senate adds the following:

That any retired officer, while on active duty, shall receive the pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of major, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement.

The Senate votes to repeal the proviso of the Act of Jan. 25, 1907, which made the Chief of Coast Artillery a member of the Staff Corps.

INCREASE OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Mr. Sutherland's amendment which further increases the Coast Artillery Corps was adopted. This will make the strength 30,000 instead of the 24,000 recommended by the Senate committee's bill. The President in his discretion may reduce the sergeants to 1,784, corporals to 2,516, privates first class to 4,186, and privates to 12,562.

In Sec. 28, providing for retirement of Philippine Scouts, the Senate changes one of its provisos to read: "That double time for service beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be counted for the purposes of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty years."

The enlistment term is reduced to five years; two active, three reserve, with the proviso that a commanding officer may recommend a man for furlough after one year's active service and evidence of efficiency.

The provision for recruiting volunteers through postmasters has a condition added "that recruits report their whereabouts by registered letter to the Secretary of War at the beginning of every month while in the reserve."

As already noted, Senator Hoke Smith's provision for vocational training of enlisted men was adopted. Also a paragraph making it possible for non-coms. on re-enlistment within twenty days to re-enlist in organization from which discharged, with rank and grade held at discharge.

The sergeants, Medical Corps, are included in the \$36 pay class.

If the Senate's provision becomes law, enlisted men on final discharge are to have four cents a mile travel pay, and men furloughed to the Reserve are to receive allowances provided for discharged soldiers.

In providing for an Army Reserve (Sec. 33) the Senate on April 18 added a clause authorizing the President to summon the Regular Army Reserve or any part thereof for fifteen days' field training each year, the expenses to be paid by the Government.

In the paragraph authorizing the President to certify enlisted applicants to Civil Service positions other than

under the War Department, the Senate now adds a proviso that the President may exempt from the preference granted in this section any position which he deems should be filled by open competition.

The Senate specifies that a state institution to receive the benefits of Sec. 43 (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) must have under military instruction at least 100 physically fit male students.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The Volunteer Army provisions as adopted by the Senate follow:

Sec. 56. The Volunteer Army.—The President is hereby authorized, at any time, to organize, maintain and train, under the provisions of Secs. 3 to 12, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war," approved April 25, 1914, volunteer forces, not exceeding an average of 600 officers and enlisted men for each congressional district. The term of enlistment, which shall in no event be greater than that of the Regular Army, the period of service with the colors and with the reserve, and the period of training shall be as the President may prescribe, those passing to the reserve to have the status and obligations prescribed for reserves of the Regular Army: Provided, That as reserves no compensation shall be paid except for actual services. Officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces raised under the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army during periods of training only: Provided, That without the consent of Congress such volunteer forces shall not be called out for field service for more than a total period exceeding thirty days in any one year. Temporary appointments and promotion of officers of the Regular Army arising from the operation of this section may be terminated at the discretion of the President. Officers of the Regular Army who receive commissions in the Volunteer Army herein authorized shall in time of peace receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the Regular Army, and no more.

RESERVE STUDENT ARMY.

Mr. Hardwick secured the adoption on April 18 of a new Section 57, providing for a reserve army of boys to be instructed at the schools throughout the country. The section follows, succeeding sections of the bill to be renumbered:

Sec. 57. The Reserve Army.—The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail for service as instructor in military tactics one or more commissioned officers of the U.S. Army to every college or school in the United States where there are as many as 100 male students fifteen years of age and over, in all cases where the authorities of such school or college make application for such detail and where the requisite number of students desire and consent, with the full consent of their parents or guardians, to receive such training and agree to become a part of the reserve forces of the United States. The term for which said students shall enlist in the reserve forces shall be for and during the term of their connection with school or college, including vacations, and shall in no case be for less than twelve months. Such students shall not be subject to active military service except in connection with their training, and except in connection with such mobilizations as may be had during school vacations, for which latter service they shall be paid at the same rate that officers and men of corresponding ranks and grades are paid in the Regular Army: Provided, That in case of war or threatened war, then the President of the United States is authorized to call into the active military service the whole or any part of such reserve forces: And provided further, That no person under eighteen years of age shall be called into the active service under this section.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations of enlistment and discharge of members of the reserve force, and for its training and mobilization, and is also authorized to furnish such reserve forces arms and equipment similar to those furnished to troops in the Regular Army, or such as may be best suited to the needs and requirements of such reserve forces.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard to be organized under the Senate provisions would have within one year a personnel of 200 for each Senator and Representative, with increase annually of fifty per cent. until the total peace strength averages 500 for each Senator and Representative; any state, however, may recruit to the maximum in less time. The pay for enlisted men is to be twenty-five per cent. of initial pay of grade in Army for attendance upon forty-eight regular drills of one and one-half hours; proportionate amount for lesser number of drills, not less than twenty-four. The section providing pay for officers was amended to read:

Sec. 110. Pay for National Guard Officers.—Commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services (except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army) as follows, not to include longevity pay: Captains and officers above the rank of captain, \$500 per year; first lieutenants, \$300 per year; second lieutenants, \$250 per year. Regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to said pay: Provided, That only line officers and officers of the staff corps and departments on duty with organizations of the line shall receive pay.

Senator La Follette's amendment of former Sec. 111 was adopted, as follows, one of its aims being to take the Guard out of politics and require three years' service before appointment to commission:

Sec. 113. No money appropriated under the provisions of this Act for the National Guard shall be paid to any person not on the active list of the National Guard, except as provided in Sec. 80 of this Act, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, nor to any state, territory, or district, or officer, or enlisted man in the National Guard thereof, unless and until such state, territory or district provides by law that staff officers, including officers of the pay, inspection, subsistence and medical departments hereafter appointed shall have had previous military experience, and shall hold their positions until they shall have reached the age of sixty-four years, unless retired prior to that time by reason of resignation, disability or for cause to be determined by a court-martial legally convened for that purpose, and that vacancies among said officers shall be filled by appointment from the officers of the Militia of such state, territory or district: Provided, That this proviso shall not apply to any state or territory until sixty days next after the adjournment of the next session of the Legislature held after the approval of this act.

The Senate thus legislates against competition of Service men with civilians in the arts, trades or professions:

That hereafter no enlisted man in the Service of the United States in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, whether a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be detailed, ordered or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades or professions.

NITRATE PLANT.

The Senate provision for development of water power for a plant or plants for the production of nitric acid for use in manufacturing ammunition at government works calls for an appropriation of \$15,000,000. This amendment is one which had failed in the House.

Protection of the uniform and punishment of dis-

criminators against those who wear the uniform of any branch of the United Services is provided for in an extensive amendment added to the bill in the Senate.

DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

One of the close votes during the consideration of the bill was on Senator Brandegee's amendment increasing the Regular Army to 250,000. This was adopted by the vote of 43 to 37. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, offered an amendment to fix the maximum strength of the Army in time of peace at 150,000. This failed by a vote of 66 to 13. Senator Reed made a motion to keep the maximum at 200,000. This was rejected by 41 to 32.

During the debate on the bill Senator Hughes criticized the measure as a whole, saying that it provided "plenty of men and plenty of politics, but not a single soldier." "We have thrown a 'sop' to the National Guard," he said, "and it is an expensive 'sop' and we have thrown a 'sop' to the summer camps soldiers." Senator Hughes also warned his colleagues that unless they increased the pay of enlisted men they would have the same trouble in getting a Regular Army of 250,000 that has been experienced in trying to recruit the present Army up to its authorized strength, which up to this time has given less than a quarter of the increase in more than a month of recruiting. As a compliment to the Regular Army, Senator Hughes offered an amendment to increase the pay of the enlisted men from \$15 a month to \$25, omitting extra pay and allowances from the increase. This was rejected.

In the course of the debate on the Army bill Mr. Brandegee, in speaking for his amendment to give the Army 250,000 men, said that he regarded it as the "first duty of Congress to effectively increase the Army and Navy strength of the country. We have a coast defense that is not half armed. I do not think that an Army of 275,000 or 300,000 can justly be called a large standing Army for a country of 100,000,000 people, the richest country of the world, and the weakest in comparison with its size."

Senator Lodge, speaking in favor of the amendment, said: "Whatever we do we ought to do now, in so far as it is possible to get the force ready. The Regular Army must be the corner-stone of our national defense. We have been making various provisions for their support in time of war, and whether it is done by Volunteers, through the National Guard, through Plattsburg camps, or through all three, it will take time to gather that reserve force for the hour of stress. That reserve force must come to the support of the mobile force of the Regular Army. To-day the mobile portion of our Regular Army does not exceed 25,000 men for practical purposes, a number which is insufficient in itself to deal with the unfortunate condition in Mexico at this moment. We ought to increase the mobile force of the Regular Army, and we ought to increase it as rapidly as possible. Behind it we shall put the reserves, gathered in such way as Congress may finally determine; but the Regular Army is what we need to build up at once."

"It is not necessary to say whence the danger of war will come, but we all realize that there may be danger of war at any moment. We have to meet the possibility of the landing of an enemy in force at an undefended point on either of our two great coasts. All we can defend by means of the coast defenses are certain points. We may have trouble with our southern frontier. We may need at least 500,000 men to meet what is called the first rush. With 250,000 Regulars we might have 150,000 to 200,000 men in our mobile force, and behind that force we can put the National Guard, and such other reserves as we may decide to raise by other methods. The corner-stone is the Regular Army, as I said at the outset. It is utterly inadequate as provided for in the House bill; it is to my mind too low in the Senate bill, and I earnestly hope that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut may be adopted."

Senator Hitchcock endorsed Senator Hughes's views as to the necessity for raising the pay of the enlisted men "so that we may be able to attract to the Service men whom we are unable now to attract." Mr. Hitchcock called attention to the fact that "this was not a war proposition; this is a peace army." He declared that he would offer an amendment at the proper time to increase the pay of the private from \$15 to \$18 a month and to prohibit extra pay for re-enlistment. "We should pay our privates," he concluded, "enough to induce them to enlist, but we should not permit them to serve more than two years. We should require them then to step back into the reserve and bring in other young men to be trained and disciplined, and in their turn pass into the reserve."

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF MILITIA.

The statement has repeatedly been made that provisions of pending legislation which give to the National Guard a Federal status are of questionable value constitutionally, because the dual status of Militiaman in some way unexplained, would impose limitations upon the Federal status. In other words that if the National Guard is to be considered as Militia, and are given a concurrent status of Federal soldiers, they might when they enter upon their duties as Federal soldiers carry with them the limitations which constitutionally affect their services as Militiamen. Major General O'Ryan, N.G. N.Y., referred the question to Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate General of the New York National Guard, for an opinion, which has just been rendered by him, as follows:

Subject: Authority of Congress to create the status of Federal soldier with respect to persons serving in the Militia.

1. The facts stated are that it is proposed to incorporate in the bill providing for the organization of the Army and the Militia now before Congress a provision whereby members of the Militia shall take on the status of Federal soldiers. The inquiry presented is whether such action is within the constitutional authority of Congress.

2. By Sec. 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States Congress is given power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

These grants of power are so worded as to give to Congress a broad and comprehensive authority to provide the military and naval forces needed to enforce the nation's laws and to secure its continued existence against internal dissensions or foreign aggression.

To use the words of the Supreme Court of the United States, Congress "can determine without question from any state authority how the armies shall be raised, whether by voluntary enlistment or forced draft, the age at which the soldier shall be received and the period for which he shall be taken, the compensation he shall be allowed and the service to which he shall be assigned." (Tuttle's Case, 13 Wallace, U.S. 397.)

No part of the citizens of the nation is exempt from the extended authority conferred on Congress to raise armies. Whether they belong to the organized or unorganized Militia or are otherwise situated they are all subject to draft into the army of the nation if Congress so directs. (Conscription Act, March 3, 1863; 12 U.S. Stat. L. 731; McCall's Case, 5 Phila., 268; Kneeder v. Lane, 45 Pa. St., 238; Tuttle's Case, *supra*.)

In the Conscription Act of March 3, 1863, above cited, it was enacted "that all able-bodied male citizens of the U.S. and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces and shall be liable to perform military duty in the Service of the U.S. when called out by the President for that purpose." Provision was also made for their enrolment and draft. The exemptions include "the Governors of the several states," but no other state officials.

There exists in Congress in the discharge of its duty to care for the defense of the nation and in the exercise of the powers given it to raise national troops a paramount authority which cannot be questioned.

3. In the present case Congress is asked to authorize the voluntary entrance into the Federal forces of persons serving in the Militia. It could compel such Federal service by persons so situated, and in my opinion it has authority under the Constitution, to authorize a force to be raised in this manner by voluntary tender of services. The fact that such troops are not continually on duty in active service as Federal troops is not important. The power to raise armies can be exercised in any manner Congress sees fit. The Constitution places no conditions or limitations on the manner of its exercise, and it is within the power of Congress to prescribe whether the term of service of Federal troops shall be for a long or a short period and whether it shall involve continuous or intermittent performance of active duty.

4. The proposed action under consideration is entirely consistent with the obligations of citizenship. Every citizen owes allegiance to the United States and to the state in which he resides. This allegiance imposes on him the duty of bearing arms for the nation and state whenever called on to do so. (Lanahan v. Burge, 30 Conn., 438.) The proposed enactment does not, therefore, call for any waiver by a citizen of constitutional rights as is sometimes suggested, but authorizes and enables him to perform fully his dual allegiance to the nation and the state.

5. With respect to the Militia as affected by the proposed action, it is sufficient to say that the Constitution gives Congress power to provide for the "organization" of these forces. The word "organization" as generally used and as employed in statutes and constitutions has a very broad meaning. As applied to a military body it includes, among other things, the fixing of the age for service, the term of service, the compensation for service and the qualifications for service. Clearly Congress can say whether a member of the Militia shall hold any other office or assume any other obligations, as such action is in effect a declaration as to what persons shall constitute the Militia, and this power Congress has always exercised.

6. The effect of the creation of the status of Federal soldier as to officers and men of the Militia will be that they can discharge their duties as militiamen until the national government calls for the performance of the obligation assumed toward it as Federal soldier. This call of the national government is paramount to the right of the state to their services.

7. The legislative action proposed and considered is within the constitutional authority of Congress.

WILLIAM W. LADD, Colonel, Judge Advocate.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Many vessels of the Atlantic Fleet that have been engaged in maneuvers and drills since Jan. 6 last, off Cuba, are arriving at their home yards for docking. The Wyoming, Capt. Thomas Snowden, flagship of Admiral Fletcher; the Arkansas, Capt. W. R. Shoemaker, flagship of Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, and the U.S.S. New York, Capt. Hugh Rodman, arrived at New York on April 15, followed by the Texas, Capt. John Hood, on April 18. The torpedoboot destroyers Ericsson, Cummings, McDougal, Cassin and Wadsworth arrived at the navy yard, New York, on April 15, to remain there for some fifteen days.

The vessels of the Atlantic Fleet have engaged in strategic and other problems, spotting practice, torpedo defense, target and torpedo practice, mine and mine sweeping exercises, torpedo battle practice and, in fact, every kind of practice that warships should engage in. In addition to the fourteen battleships, there were twenty destroyers and a number of vessels of the auxiliary fleet. The submarines engaged in exercises independently of the fleet and were based on Guantanamo and Guacanabo, Cuba. In addition to the exercises afloat, landing parties of bluejackets and marines were sent ashore for drill. Officers are very enthusiastic over the benefits gained from the maneuvers. The Virginia during the exercises broke a shaft, while the Georgia experienced some difficulties with her boilers, and both of these vessels had to leave the fleet before the exercises were concluded and proceeded to Boston to have their defects made good. Considerable experimental firing was engaged in, and the firing as a whole, it is believed, when the records are made public will show a high state of efficiency.

With cheering reports of the target practice and maneuvers of the fleet at Guantanamo, Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the battleship squadron, called upon Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Monday. Admiral Mayo declared that the maneuvers and target practice had been the most successful and satisfactory the fleet has ever held. "The fleet was never in better condition," said Admiral Mayo, "than it is to-day. This applies to both the ships and the men. We secured excellent results at the extreme range of 18,000 yards, which is an increase over the range of other exercises that have been conducted by the fleet. The maneuvers were on plans which developed some new ideas and which in the opinion of the officers greatly increased the efficiency of the fleet. The accidents to three guns of the fleet have been unduly magnified by the daily press. Such accidents have occurred in the past frequently in rapid firing, and similar occurrences would probably occur in the future."

SCHEDULE FOR THE FLEET.

An extensive schedule for the Atlantic Fleet from May 15 to Nov. 1 has been prepared at the Navy Department. From May 15 to May 20 the steaming trials of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions will take place, ships operating singly, which will be followed by divisional exercises, June 12-17. The squadron exercises will take place between June 17 and June 19, off Newport, R.I. The fleet will take time from July 1 to July 8 to celebrate the Fourth of July, visiting such ports as may be designated by the Department. Operating from Narragansett Bay the fleet tactical exercises will take place between July 10 and 15. The athletic contests are scheduled for the first five days in August, while at Narragansett Bay. After another series of fleet tactical exercises from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12, the fleet will anchor at Narragansett Bay for machinery overhaul, ship drills and coaling. The program in the northern waters will be concluded from Aug. 20 to Sept. 1 by strategic maneuvers, after which the target practice on the Southern Drill Grounds will take place during the month of September. Docking and home ports will follow on Nov. 1.

The destroyer flotilla, upon completion of repairs and reconnaissance operations off the New England coast, will assemble at Gardners Bay and make preparations to join the fleet. The submarine operations will be based

on New London. Following is the program of the fleet in greater detail:

Battleship squadrons:

First Division and Wyoming—May 15-20, ships operating singly, steaming trials, etc.; May 20-22, at Tompkinsville; May 22-27, divisional exercises; May 27-29, at Hampton Roads; May 29-June 3, divisional exercises; June 3-5, at Hampton Roads; June 5-10, divisional exercises; June 10-12, at Tompkinsville; June 12-17, divisional exercises; June 17-19, at Newport; June 19-July 1, squadron exercises off Newport.

Second Division—May 15-20, ships operating singly, steaming trials, etc.; May 20-22, North River; May 22-27, divisional exercises; May 27-29, North River; May 29-June 3, divisional exercises; June 3-5, at Newport; June 5-10, divisional exercises; June 10-12, North River; June 12-17, divisional exercises; June 17-19, at Newport; June 19-July 1, squadron exercises off Newport.

Third Division—May 15-20, ships operating singly, steaming trials, etc.; May 20-22, at Rockport; May 22-27, divisional exercises; May 27-29, at Rockport; May 29-June 3, divisional exercises; June 3-5, at Rockport; June 5-10, divisional exercises; June 10-12, at Rockport; June 12-17, divisional exercises; June 17-19, at Newport; June 19-July 1, squadron exercises off Newport.

Fourth Division—May 15-20, ships operating singly, steaming trials, etc.; May 20-22, at Newport; May 22-27, divisional exercises; May 27-29, at Newport; May 29-June 3, divisional exercises; June 3-5, at Newport; June 5-10, divisional exercises; June 10-12, at Newport; June 12-17, divisional exercises; June 17-19, at Newport; June 19-July 1, squadron exercises off Newport.

Mining Division—May 15-20, assemble in North River, exchange mines; May 20-22, North River; cruising and exercises May 22 off New Haven, Conn.; June 1 off Provincetown, Mass.; June 5 off Plymouth, Mass.; June 10-12, at Boston; cruising and exercises June 12 off Salem, June 19 off Cape Ann, Gloucester, Rockport, and off shore.

Auxiliary Division—Vestal and Solace based on Newport; fuel and supply ships operating as may be required by fleet needs. Coaling and oiling at sea.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, Mining Division, Auxiliary Division, and Active Flotilla of the Destroyer Flotilla, will, as noted above, base on Narragansett Bay from July 1 to Aug. 20. The dates at anchor in Narragansett Bay are July 8-10, July 15-24, July 29-31, Aug. 5-7, Aug. 12-20. The exercises July 24-29 include divisions operating in assigned areas; torpedo exercises; mining division and destroyer exercises. One division of destroyers will engage in joint operations with the Army in defense of eastern New York. Aug. 4-10 one mining division and one division of destroyers will engage in joint operations with the Army off Boston.

The active Destroyer Flotilla, after Nov. 1, will engage in torpedo practice at Narragansett Bay; the Reserve Flotilla will take part in neutrality, aviation and militia duty. The Cruiser Squadron during the summer will be engaged in police and patrol duty. It will join in fleet operations and hold target practice and steaming exercises and dock and overhaul as opportunity presents.

During periods designated for ships operating singly there will be steaming trials, school of the ship, rolling experiments, torpedo work, boat work, and ship drills. During the periods designated for division exercises there will be tactical maneuvers, towing exercises, torpedo and gunnery exercises, battle approaches, landing drills and night cruising, machinery upkeep. During the periods designated for squadron exercises there will be tactical and gunnery exercises. Ships will coal as required, coaling at sea when practicable.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(Covering the operations as reported from April 13 to April 20.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The siege of Verdun has just rounded out the second month—Feb. 21 to April 21. As has become habitual with their operations, the German attack passed into a distinct phase of rest for recuperation after the capture of the Malancourt-Bethincourt salient a week ago. Unlike the many similar pauses when the various "experts" who write about war have leaped as one man to the assertion, "Here is the end; the Germans are exhausted," this time the pause is generally appraised at its true meaning. An attack upon so vast a scale would surely wear itself out if prosecuted without due appreciation of the fact that the only possibility of success demands the utmost economy of men, munitions and energy. To drive men constantly against such defensive works and such heroic defenders as are at Verdun would lead to a break before some strong counter-attack and very likely the loss of much that had been gained in many weeks' efforts. In the first month of the war General von Kluck learned that disastrous lesson close to Paris. The German Staff took that lesson to heart, and in all the widespread operations since they have avoided the repetition of the blunder.

The remarkable fact standing out most prominently in all this terrific fighting about Verdun is that after each surge forward the Germans have waited to complete the thorough consolidation of the new positions with the general scheme of operations before attempting other attacks. In spite of many counter-attacks in strong force and with great determination the French have as yet failed to retake any position which the Germans had completely occupied. Some villages and parts of some wooded areas have changed hands several times, but that has happened before a definite conclusion had been reached in the local contest.

Samogneux, Beaumont, Ornes, Douaumont, Malancourt, Forges, Haucourt, etc., all seem as firmly in German hands as are the towns of Artois, Flanders and Champagne, which they have occupied for a year and a half. However, the attack is now confronted by positions of very great difficulty. West of the Meuse the French defense centers upon Hill 304, while on the east it runs along the Poivre Ridge and on to the village of Vaux. The original French front about Verdun has now been forced back between Avocourt Forest and the foot of the Côtes Lorraines near Champlon along a front of about forty-three miles. At places this line has been pushed to a distance of nearly five miles. The Germans are publishing the names of 711 officers and 38,155 men captured on the Verdun sector since Feb. 21 to verify their figures.

East of the Meuse the Germans have been shelling the French second line positions. Their infantry made a small night attack upon a French position south of Douaumont, where they were repulsed. In this same sector the French made a spirited attack in strong force, and the Paris report says they entered parts of the

German trenches, where they captured two officers and 198 men. The Berlin report of this assault says it was finally repulsed with sanguinary losses and that about 200 wounded French soldiers were taken in the disputed position.

A Paris report says the Germans have obtained a foothold on Côte du Poivre, east of Vacherauville. On April 17 the Germans launched a formidable attack on a front of about two and a half miles from the Meuse to Douaumont. Their force was estimated by the French to include parts of five divisions and the attack was everywhere repulsed, except at one point northwest of Douaumont village, where a French salient was captured. The place referred to seems to be on the country road from Bras to Ornes and south of the Chambrette Farm, where a small woods covers a high point on the Douaumont plateau. On the road referred to 700 yards south of Haudromont is a stone quarry, and the German advance is evidently at this point, which is of great significance, as it will, if held, compel the French eventually to abandon all of their positions on the Côtes du Poivre, as the advance to the stone quarry ("Steinbruch") makes a dangerous salient on the ridge to the north and also seriously threatens the river road through Bras to Verdun. The Germans captured forty-two officers, 1,646 unwounded men and fifty wounded. In the Woivre the Germans made three unsuccessful attacks near Les Eparges.

West of the Meuse after a storm of shell fire the French infantry attacked in strong force German positions on Le Mort Homme and south of Bois des Corbeaux, as well as in the Bois des Cumieres. At places the attack reached the German trenches, but those who got so far were killed in the bayonet fighting which followed. No change in positions resulted. German artillery has been bombarding the French first line from Hill 304 to Cumieres and the second line in the region of Esnes.

The Belgian report mentions brisk artillery engagements, especially at Reninghe, midway between Ypres and Dixmude, and tells of the destruction of a German observation post and concrete shelters near Ramsappelle. There was a very violent bombardment near Steenstraete.

South of Ypres the British made a strong assault upon German crater positions at St. Eloi. They were completely repulsed after a hand grenade engagement. Subsequently in brief raids they succeeded in destroying a machine gun emplacement and bombing dugouts, in which a number of Germans were killed. Several small German attacks failed.

At Vermelles, south of La Bassée, German mines wrecked British trenches on a front of about sixty meters. In the same sector the British exploded two small mines and made a small raid on German trenches south of the Bethune-La Bassée road.

The Germans exploded a small mine east of Neuville St. Vaast and attempted some night bomb attacks on British trenches and crater positions in the quarry region, where, however, they were driven off.

Two miles northeast of Albert a German patrol captured seventeen prisoners in a British trench at La Boisselle. Three night attacks were made upon British trenches near Cernoy, southeast of Albert. The British report repulsing these attacks, but lost a party of men who had been working on the front wires.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the French batteries have been actively shelling the German positions at Moulin-sous-Toutvent and Nampcel, a region where in the fighting at Quenneviers Farm the French scored a successful attack last June. German trenches and shelters near Beuvraignes and Lassigny have been shattered by French artillery.

In the Argonne the French continue to shell roads over which the Germans are moving troops and supplies. Some mining continues in this sector and a small German post with its occupants was destroyed at Vauquois. The French batteries have shelled German positions about Four de Paris.

East of St. Mihiel the French have been shelling German concentrations near Woinville, on the road north of Apremont.

North of Pont-a-Musson a French long range gun shelled the bridge at Corny and the station at Noveant-sur-Moselle, causing a fire in the station buildings. These places on the German side of the frontier are ten miles north of Pont-a-Musson. South of Bau-de-Sapt a German reconnaissance was repulsed in a hand grenade fight.

On the night of April 16-17 French bombarding aeroplanes dropped shells on railway stations and camps at Mantillois-Brieulles, Etain, Apincourt Forest, Vieville and Thillot. On the same night another squadron of nine machines during an intense fog dropped bombs on Conflans, Rombach, Arnville, Pagny and Ars.

Lieutenant Berthold, of the German air service, on April 16 brought down his fifth Allied aeroplane. April 17, at night, a German air squadron bombed Belfort, killing two and wounding six.

One of the greatest surprises of the war was revealed on April 20 by the arrival at Marseilles, France, of a flotilla of transports bringing Russian troops to join the French army. A special order was issued by General Joffre welcoming these troops.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

As the rivers fall and the flooded areas dry out it is anticipated that there will be a resumption of Marshal von Hindenburg's effort to take Dvinsk. On the lower Dwina Ikskull bridgehead has been bombarded again.

In the Dvinsk sector the Germans repulsed small attacks northwest of the city, but the Russians, after cutting four lines of barbed wire, stormed two hills west and south of the village of Garbunovka. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. A later battle occurred at the village of Ginovka, south of Garbunovka, where after a tremendous fire the Germans captured a trench, and later lost it when the Russians counter-attacked.

In the Lake Narocz sector an Austrian detachment pretended to surrender and threw down their rifles. Upon reaching the Russian trenches they attacked with daggers and a fierce hand-to-hand battle ensued. Later reports of the fighting two weeks ago in this sector prove that the Russian attacks were made in great force and continued for several days, despite terrific losses. Artillery duels continue in this sector. At Smorgon a German attack failed, although asphyxiating gas projectiles were widely used.

In Galicia sharp fighting is reported on the lower Strypa and the Dniester rivers. Northeast of Jaslovce the Russians captured an advanced position, but the Austrians in a counter-attack took it back with 104 Russian prisoners. In a surprise attack an Austrian force captured a Russian advanced post on the road between Buczac and Czortkow.

A thrilling air battle occurred near Czernowitz, where a Russian aerial squadron appeared, consisting of seven machines, including four of a large fighting type. A number of Austro-Hungarian fliers arose, and after a

combat of two hours shot down one battle plane at a distance of thirty feet. Another damaged plane was forced to land between the opposing lines, where it was destroyed by Austrian shells.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Ledro Valley (west of the upper end of Lake Garda) the Austrians by a surprise attack at night penetrated Italian trenches on Monte Sperone. After intense artillery preparation the Italian infantry counter-attacked and retook the position. Reports from Rome say that their infantry is gradually advancing toward the summit of Monte Speroni.

In the Sugana Valley in some outpost fighting the Italians captured two officers and twenty men. Later they stormed the Santos Valdo position, west of Laganza Torrent, and took three officers and seventy-one men prisoners. A severe battle occurred in the zone between Borgo and Ronci, where an Austrian attack in force drove the Italians from advanced positions and resulted in the capture of eleven officers, 600 men and four machine guns. In counter-attacks the Italians captured three officers and 203 men.

In the Plezzo Basin the Austrians attacked in strong force and there were severe battles about Ravnilaz and Javornik without definite results.

In the Adamello zone during a storm an Italian detachment captured Austrian outposts on the crest of Lobbia Alta at an elevation of 3,300 meters. They captured one officer, thirty men and one machine gun. The Italians developed a powerful attack on Col di Lana, where after drum fire a first assault was repulsed, but later they captured and destroyed the positions on the western peak called Monte Ancora. In mine explosions many of the defenders were killed, but the prisoners included nine officers and 155 men, survivors from a Kaiserjaeger regiment. A quantity of war material was captured at this place.

On the Carso Italian detachments damaged Austrian trenches between San Michele and San Martino with bombs and explosive tubes.

In the sector east of Selz the Italians resumed the offensive and in capturing a trench took twenty prisoners with some ordnance supplies.

Along the Isonzo fighting has continued about the entrenched positions on Mrzli and Monte Nero. At Mrzli the Austrians took an Italian position and held it against several hard counter-attacks.

Italian positions at Flitsch and Hontebra have been vigorously shelled, and they have bombarded Austro-Hungarian positions at Tolmino bridgehead.

At Zagora the Italians were repulsed in an attack which involved heavy losses.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

East of the Vardar River the artillery of the Allies has displayed considerable activity at intervals. The activity of patrols brought on skirmishes at Pataros, Sedgeli, Reseli and southwest of Doiran, where a strong German reconnaissance was repulsed.

Allied aviators dropped bombs on Gievgli and Bogodance on the night of April 12-13. In the latter attack twenty-three Allied aeroplanes participated.

The difficulties of Greece as a neutral threaten to reach a climax. The Allies have refitted a large Serbian force on the island of Corfu, which they seized some time ago for the purpose. Now they propose to transport this force across Greece toward Saloniki, and they tell Greece they intend to use the Greek railways for the purpose whether Greece approves or not. Premier Skouloudis has flatly refused consent, and the Allies have informed him that they will not let Greek opposition interfere with their plan of operations. The Central Powers, having learned of the proposed move, have notified Greece that if she permits the Serbian soldiers to reach the scene of operations via the Patras railways it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Advices from Saloniki say that large camps of rejuvenated Serbians have been established in the Saloniki region, where General Sarraill, the French commander, has been inspecting the arrangements for fumigating men and uniforms. While the men are immersed in hot water baths a hot iron is passed over every bit of their underwear, etc., although they were entirely refitted while recuperating on the island of Corfu. It is not revealed whether these Serbs reached Saloniki by sea or crossed Greece by rail.

The British casualty lists have caused considerable comment because the losses indicate that the fighting on the British front in France has been far more serious than was indicated by the reports. In February 875 officers were lost—263 killed, 597 wounded and fifteen missing, raising the totals since the war began to 7,420 officers killed, 14,755 wounded and 1,787 missing or prisoners. The February losses in Mesopotamia were sixty-three killed, 155 wounded, seven missing. In that month two brigadier generals were killed (Hodson and Harvey) and four wounded. Four lieutenant colonels were killed. The Canadian losses at St. Eloi to April 18 number 1,160.

In Armenia the Russians are still winning victories. After a battle which lasted several days south of Bitlis they defeated a Turkish division recently arrived from Constantinople, capturing thirteen officers, 350 men and some machine guns.

On the Caucasian front a Russian battalion was defeated with severe losses in the Tchuruk Valley, midway between Batoum and Erzeroum. Russian reports say the Turkish attack here persisted for six days, but was finally repulsed.

April 18 the Russians announced the capture of Trebizond by combined land and sea attacks. Along the Black Sea front the Russians had been advancing toward Trebizond. After hard fighting they dislodged the Turks from a strongly defended position on Kara Dere, twelve miles east of Trebizond, where both land and sea forces combined to win a victory. Under cover of the fleet Russian transports landed a strong force on the coast west of Trebizond, and as this threatened the left flank and the right was already endangered by the column approaching from Kara Dere, the Turkish garrison, estimated at about 50,000 men, did not attempt to hold Trebizond. In the interior, at Baiburt (fifty-six miles southeast of Trebizond), Turkish attacks were repulsed, but an important battle is still in progress at this point. The continuous Russian attacks in various interior sectors, Bitlis, Urumiah, Erzingan, etc., prevented a concentration of Turkish forces for the defense of the flank positions at Trebizond. Apparently most of the garrison succeeded in escaping toward the west and south.

Along the Aegean seacoast in the region of Smyrna there is considerable activity by the Allies, whose smaller war craft frequently bombard Turkish shore batteries. Turkish fortifications at Ari Burnu (Dardanelles) are frequently shelled at long range.

In Persia three regiments of Russian cavalry were attacked by a mixed Persian and Turkish force near Subbulak and compelled to retreat toward Urumiah.

In Portugal the naval arsenal at Lisbon has been

burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

In Egypt an Australian column successfully attacked a Turkish camp at Jifjaffa, where they captured an Austrian lieutenant of engineers and forty-three Turks. The British have occupied Katia Oasis.

In Mesopotamia there have been renewed efforts to push the relief column on to Kut-el-Amara. Comments in London upon the long siege state the casualties in General Townshend's force to have been at least 8,100, and as the town is among the deadliest in the world and the season is now at its worst the need for relief must by now be desperate. General Lake reports a victory in a battle on the right (south) bank of the Tigris, where a northwest gale drove water into the Turkish trenches, which became untenable. The Turks were compelled to retreat over a distance varying from one and a half to three miles and were subjected to severe punishment while falling back to new positions. On April 15 gradual but steady progress was made by the British forces, which continued to advance on the south side of the Tigris. In a report covering operations on the night of April 17-18 General Lake says the Turks made a series of strong counter-attacks south of the Tigris, and the British lines were forced back from 500 to 800 yards.

NAVAL NOTES OF EUROPEAN WAR.

An air raid on Constantinople by British naval aviators on April 14, is reported by the British Admiralty. Three officers took part in the raid, and bombs, it is said, were dropped on the Zeitunlik powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely. The flight to Constantinople and back measured 300 miles. Although fine weather prevailed at the start, an adverse condition supervened with wind, rain and thunderstorms. It is said to have been the longest flight in the war to the present time. The previous record was by a Frenchman who made a flight of 240 miles, from Nancy to Stuttgart and back. Flight Comdr. J. R. W. Smyth-Piggott led the Constantinople raid. A Turkish official despatch declares the bombs did no damage.

The Turkish government on April 16 admitted that the Russian hospital ship Portugal was torpedoed by a Turkish submarine in the Black Sea on March 30. The statement says that the ship was laden heavily and that it was towing several heavily loaded punts with numerous occupants. The commander and other officers of the submarine were justified in believing the ship was a transport which was on the way to land troops and supplies. The ship was painted gray, with a small red line, and flew the Russian merchant flag. No Red Cross flag was flying and the name of the ship was invisible. After the explosion of the second torpedo, which struck below the bridge, a violent explosion occurred within the ship. This explosion undoubtedly was due to large quantities of explosives stored in the ship. Immediately after this a destroyer attacked the submarine. "The Turkish government," says the statement, "regrets if persons exclusively in the Red Cross service perished, but the responsibility rests with the Russian government, which transported these persons on board a vessel which was being used for war purposes against the Turks. Provisions of the conventions adopted at The Hague stipulate that hospital ships must be painted white, with a green or red stripe one and one-half meters long, and also must fly the Red Cross flag."

The Dutch Minister of Marine, in a communication made public April 13 regarding the examination of the steamer Tubantia by divers, says: "No remains of a torpedo have been discovered, but more pieces of metal have been found in another Tubantia life boat picked up near Terschelling, one being part of the mechanism of a torpedo, punched with a number, which probably will definitely fix the identity of the torpedo which hit the Tubantia. The government has asked the co-operation of the German government to this end."

The official French Press Bureau states that the French government is in possession of documents establishing the name of the commander and the number of the submarine responsible for the Sussex disaster. It is also declared that from captured officers and crew of a German submarine now held prisoners by the French, what is considered corroborative evidence has been obtained that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine. The officers and crew now held prisoners were not those on board the submarine alleged to have attacked the Sussex, but cruised in the same locality, it is said, until their craft was sunk on April 6.

As to the torpedoing of the Holland-American freighter Eendijk, which arrived at Southampton, England, on April 11 in a damaged condition, the British Admiralty in a statement issued April 18, says: "She was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on April 7 while on a passage from Baltimore to Rotterdam. She had the Dutch colors painted on her sides in four different places and also carried a rigid painted ensign at the foremasthead, a painted rigid house flag at the mainmasthead and her name and port of register in large white letters on her sides. The ship did not sink, and has been beached in England. Careful examination by experts has been made of the fragments of steel and brass which were found embedded in the ship, which are undoubtedly portions of a torpedo and which have the same appearance as those found in other cases wherein ships have been torpedoed by German submarines."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Callao has been stricken from the Navy Register. The Amphitrite, now at New Orleans, has been ordered to proceed to New Haven, Conn.

Newark, N.J., has been selected as the headquarters of the 1st Battalion of the New Jersey Naval Reserve. The battalion's station ship, the U.S.S. Adams, has left its old station at Hoboken and is now at its new berth in the Passaic River. This is at the dock of the Newark Plaster Company, just north of the east end of the Plank road bridge.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 13, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George R. Marvell to be a captain Dec. 8, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., to be a commander Dec. 8, 1915.

Lieut. Robert Henderson to be a lieutenant commander Jan. 17, 1916.

Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker to be a lieutenant commander,

vice Keating, declared a deserter from Aug. 6, 1914 (subject to the examinations).

Pharm. Carl B. Furnell to be a chief pharmacist Feb. 28, 1916.

John A. Nelson to be a lieutenant (junior grade) Dec. 6, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Alfred J. Toulon to be a passed assistant surgeon May 29, 1911, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Nominations received by the Senate April 17, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following named assistant surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from April 10, 1916: John Harper, Richard H. Miller, Paul Richmond, jr., Forrest M. Harrison, Lawrence F. Drumm, George W. Taylor, Walter A. Vogelsang, Elphege A. M. Gendreau, Grover C. Wilson, Russell J. Trout and Virgil H. Carson.

Chaplain Hugh M. T. Pearce, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be a chaplain, with rank of lieutenant, March 5, 1916.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 13, 1916.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) George McC. Courts to be a lieutenant. The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps: Lockhart D. Arbuckle, Ogden D. King and John J. Loughlin.

Asst. Paymr. Harry W. Rusk, jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster.

The following assistant paymasters to be past assistant paymasters: William E. Moorman, Harry T. Sandlin, Stanley M. Mathes and Delos P. Heath.

The following assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors: James O. Gawne and Alva B. Court.

The following boatswains to be chief boatswains: Meade H. Eldridge, Bernhard Schumacher, Edward Crouch, Otto J. W. Halmnorth and Daniel Dowling.

The following gunners to be chief gunners: Charles W. A. Campbell and Lawrence Wittmann.

Mach. Newton R. George to be a chief machinist.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 17, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. George R. Marvell to be a captain. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., to be a commander. Lieuts. Robert Henderson and Edward C. S. Parker to be lieutenant commanders.

Pharm. Carl B. Furnell to be a chief pharmacist.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:

Baltimore, arrived April 17 at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard. Chattanooga, arrived April 17 at San Diego, Cal.

D-1, D-2, D-3 and Tonopah, arrived April 17 off Block Island.

Iris, arrived April 18 at the Mare Island Yard.

Lamson, arrived April 19 at Key West, Fla.

Nero, arrived April 16 at San Diego, Cal.

Patuxent, arrived April 18 at the Norfolk Yard.

Sonoma and Texas, arrived April 18 at the New York Yard. Vestal, sailed April 18 from Hampton Roads for the Boston Yard.

Albany, arrived April 19 at the Bremerton Yard.

Cheyenne, sailed April 18 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.

Panther, sailed April 19 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

Perry, arrived April 18 at the Mare Island Yard.

Tennessee, sailed April 19 from Valparaiso, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Solace, arrived April 19 at the New York Yard.

Caesar, sailed April 20 from Bermuda for Hampton Roads.

Brutus, sailed from Philadelphia April 20 for Hampton Roads.

Jason, sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport April 20.

Vestal, arrived at Boston April 20.

Kanawha, sailed from Boston for Port Arthur, Texas, April 20.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 12.—Lieut. H. G. Fuller detached Birmingham; to Maine.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. D. Murray detached works Gallaudet Aeroplane Co., Norwich, Conn.; to naval inspector of aeronautical material at Boston, Mass., with additional duty at Norwich, Conn.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Cohen detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to assistant to publicity officer, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Bidwell detached Rhode Island; to Birmingham.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney to Maine.

Ensign Thomas Shine detached Prometheus; to Arkansas.

Surg. F. G. Abeken detached Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. Henry McDonald detached Iris; to Colorado.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Vogelsang, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to South Carolina.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Miller, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Missouri.

Asst. Surg. Paul Richmond, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Wisconsin.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Owen, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.

Asst. Surg. L. F. Drumm, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Ohio.

Chief Bsn. H. P. Rahbusch detached Florida; to North Dakota.

Btsn. John Whalen detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Florida.

Chief Gun. J. T. Roach detached Florida; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Gun. Sigvart Thompson detached Florida; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. D. Pratt detached Maine; to Florida.

Mach. S. K. Sorenson detached Saratoga; to Albany.

Act. Pay Clerk E. L. Gray detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to temporary duty Alabama.

APRIL 13.—Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached command Chester; to office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Lieut. H. J. Abbett commissioned from Dec. 4, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. D. Herberster detached assistant naval attaché, Berlin, Germany; to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. (J.G.) C. B. Byrne, J. A. Saunders and C. F. Greene commissioned from June 8, 1915.

Lieuts. (J.G.) C. G. McCord and H. B. Cecel commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. S. Dessez to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Snow detached Leonidas; to Maine.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Crosby detached New York; to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Stoddard detached Illinois, June 1, 1916; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign G. C. Kriner detached Kearsarge; to Prairie.

Ensign A. W. Ashbrook detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Baltimore.

Ensign E. P. A. Simpson detached Prairie; to Kearsarge.

Med. Inscr. Lewis Morris commissioned from April 18, 1915.

Surg. H. C. Curl detached Iris; to Charleston.

Asst. Surg. Henry McDonald detached Charleston; to Iris.

Asst. Surgs. G. B. Tyler, H. C. Weber and G. P. Shields, M.R.C., W. J. Rogers and F. D. Gibbs detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

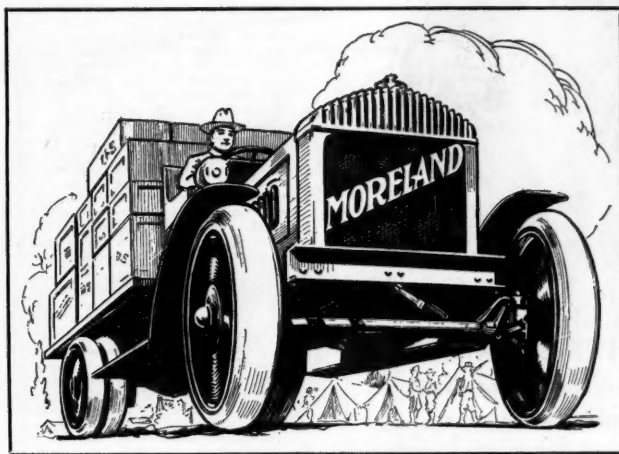
Paymr. F. T. Watrous detached Missouri, Wisconsin and

Ohio; to assistant supply officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paymr. P. J. Willett to Missouri.
P.A. Paymr. Thomas Cochran commissioned from Nov. 3, 1915.
Asst. Paymr. Thomas Cochran detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Wisconsin, April 15, 1916.
Asst. Paymr. W. E. Moorman to Ohio.
Chief Bsn. E. R. Peercey commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.
Chief Gunners L. M. Wegat, G. C. Tanaka, Herman Kossler, H. E. Stevens, O. E. Anderson and Leroy Rodd, commissioned from Dec. 21, 1915.
Chief Machs. P. R. King and W. H. Hubbard commissioned from Dec. 30, 1915.
Chief Mach. Harry Champeno commissioned from Dec. 23, 1915.
Chief Mach. C. H. Markham commissioned from Dec. 30, 1915.
Chief Mach. F. J. M. Parduhn detached Severn; to Prometheus.
Pay Clerk E. K. Brooks detached New York; to Utah.
Pay Clerk E. S. Barney to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Pay Clerk M. J. Kirwan detached Montana; to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.
Act. Pay Clerk W. R. Lowther detached Utah; to New York.
Act. Pay Clerk S. B. Deal detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Montana.

APRIL 14.—Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce detached command Ohio, May 1, 1916; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. W. D. Greetham detached command Parker and granted leave until May 1, 1916.
Lieut. Robert Henderson detached Missouri; to Illinois.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Knauss detached command Sylph; to duty connection fitting out Arizona, June 1, 1916, and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. G. Brooks detached Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., June 3, 1916; to Asiatic Station via July transport.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. N. Richardson detached Alabama, May 1, 1916; to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. D. Edgar detached Smith; to connection fitting out Sampson and duty on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. W. Bunkley detached Mayflower; to C.O., Sylph, and additional duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. S. Dessez to Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.
Ensign J. H. Chadwick detached Virginia, May 10, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Ensign C. G. Clark detached Michigan, May 1, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Ensign Otto Nimitz detached Louisiana, May 1, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Ensign M. C. Partello detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Ensign J. M. Lewis detached Louisiana, May 1, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Ensign J. McC. Miller to South Carolina.
Ensign R. L. Conolly detached Vermont; to Smith.
P.A. Surg. N. R. Sullivan commissioned from Nov. 1, 1915.
Bsn. H. G. Billings detached Connecticut; to Michigan.
Bsn. B. F. Singles detached Michigan; to Connecticut.
Gun. J. M. Kirkpatrick detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Florida.
Chief Mach. C. J. Collins detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to San Diego.
Chief Mach. O. P. Oraker detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Saratoga.
Pay Clerk P. J. Hutchinson detached New Jersey; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 15.—Lieut. (J.G.) Lawrence Townsend, jr., detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md.; granted sick leave six months.
Ensign H. C. Van Valzah detached Wyoming; to Mayflower.
Ensign L. B. Ard detached New Jersey, May 10, 1916; to Vermont.
Asst. Surg. W. B. Hetfield detached Monocacy; to Monadnock.
Asst. Paymr. J. F. Huddleston to Naval Pay Officers School, Washington, D.C.
Chief Bsn. D. J. O'Connell detached North Dakota; to Kearsarge.
Chief Bsn. Nels Drake detached Connecticut; to Neptune.
Bsn. John Shottrott to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia.
Chief Pay Clerk T. F. Howe detached Rhode Island; to home and wait orders.
Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, April 13, 1916:
Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Shapley to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Lieut. (J.G.) A. C. Roberts detached Villalobos; to Wilmington.
Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Loftin detached Quiros; to Villalobos.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. G. Gilliland detached Wilmington; to Cincinnati.
Asst. Surg. F. L. Conklin to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. W. Crandall to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Chief Bsn. John Eberwine detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
Bsn. E. F. Hosmer detached Monadnock; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Bsn. F. A. Pippo to Monadnock.
Gun. J. Dempsey to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.
Asst. Pay Clerk R. B. Hurst to Wilmington.

APRIL 16 (SUNDAY).—No orders.
APRIL 17.—Comdr. C. M. Tozer detached command South Dakota; to command Colorado.
Comdr. Adelbert Althouse detached General Board, Navy Dept., April 20, 1916; to command Cleveland, May 6, 1916.
Comdr. G. W. Williams detached command Cleveland, May 6, 1916; to command Oregon.
Comdr. J. M. Reeves detached command Oregon; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Comdr. F. H. Brumby detached Delaware, April 20, 1916; to Asiatic Station via June transport.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller detached Delaware; to command Ericsson.
Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Adams detached Florida; to works Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Pa.
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. S. Castle detached Utah; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. L. E. Morgan, retired, placed on retired list in conformity with provisions of Sec. 1453, R.S., April 11, 1916; to home.
Lieut. Logan Cresap detached works Carnegie Steel Co.; to Delaware as gunnery officer.
Lieut. E. L. McSheehy detached Texas; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.
Lieut. R. M. Brainard detached Navy Department, April 22, 1916; to Utah as gunnery officer.
Lieut. Russell Wilson detached New York; to staff, Commander, second in command, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. A. G. Kirk detached Utah; to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) B. H. Bieri detached Virginia; to Texas, April 20, 1916.
Lieut. (J.G.) T. L. Gatch to Chattanooga, May 10, 1916.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Godwin detached Rhode Island; to Oklahoma.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. M. Brandt to Oklahoma, April 27, 1916.
Lieut. (J.G.) Luther Welsh detached Virginia, May 1, 1916; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., May 22, 1916.
Lieut. (J.G.) Rufus King detached office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, April 29, 1916; to Pennsylvania.
Ensign S. E. Rose detached Prometheus; to Maine.
Ensign H. P. Parmelee detached Louisiana; to Milwaukee.
Ensign J. R. Redman detached Prometheus; to Maine.
Ensign A. A. Merrick detached Michigan; to radio censor at Sarville, L.I., N.Y.
Ensign J. C. Jones detached Louisiana; to Oklahoma.
Ensign E. S. McCawley detached New Jersey; to Pennsylvania.
Surg. R. A. Bachmann detached Delaware; to home and wait orders.
Pay Insp. A. F. Huntington detached Naval Station, Guan-



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63

tanamo, Cuba, May 1, 1916; to fleet paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, June 1, 1916.

Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker detached accounting officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to purchasing pay officer, supply officer, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, with additional duty on Petrel, May 1, 1916.

Paymr. J. S. Beecher detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Asiatic Station via May transport.
Asst. Paymr. J. F. Huddleston commissioned from March 15, 1916.

Asst. Naval Constr. B. S. Bullard detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May 1, 1916; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. G. W. Irwin detached North Dakota, May 1, 1916; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Gun. A. E. Bentfield detached South Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Gun. Leroy Rodd detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to Montana.

Gun. E. C. Wurster detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C., April 20, 1916; to North Dakota, May 1, 1916.

Chief Mach. A. A. Smith detached Nebraska; to works General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Chief Mach. J. M. Ober detached Kansas; to North Dakota.

Mach. P. R. Abrams detached Patuxent; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mach. B. F. Ranger detached North Dakota; to Kansas.

Mach. G. S. Dean appointed from April 12, 1916; to Rain-

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

First Lieut. E. A. Ostermann to temporary duty 1st Brigade, Haiti.

First Lieut. C. H. Wells to temporary duty 1st Brigade, Haiti.

First Lieut. John Dixon to temporary duty 1st Brigade, Haiti.

First Lieut. R. E. Messersmith detached Marine Barracks, Indian Head, Md.; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., connection marine detachment for Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig detached Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Lemly, A.Q.C., detached Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia; to headquarters, Marine Corps.

ORDERS 12, APRIL 1, 1916, U.S.M.C.

203. Publishes pages Nos. 23, 24, 70, 71, 87 and 96, which will be substituted for pages 23, 24, 70, 71, 87 and 96, Marine Corps Orders.

The principal changes made relate to the following:

Par. 87 (2). Reappointment of non-commissioned officers discharged while holding temporary appointments.

Par. 149 (2). Duties of gunnery sergeants.

(4) Reduction by commanding officers outside the continental limits of the United States of non-commissioned officers holding temporary appointments.

Par. 154 (4). Detail of pay and muster roll clerks.

204. Strike out Par. 162, Marine Corps Orders; remove from the file page 83 and renumber page 82, making it 82-83. On page 69 strike out reference to Par. 86.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

APRIL 11.—Bsn. John H. Kahnberg rated acting master's mate, detached from depot and directed to report to the commanding officer, New York Division, for duty on harbor vessels.

APRIL 13.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. T. Henley temporarily detached Yamacraw; to temporary duty on Tallapoosa.

APRIL 14.—Capt. J. H. Brown detached Thetis; to command Northern Division.

First Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David detached Thetis; to McCulloch.

Second Lieut. W. H. Eberly detached Thetis; to temporary duty on Bear; later detached Bear to Manning.

Second Lieut. J. H. Cornell detached Itasca; to Morrill.
Third Lieut. J. E. Whitbeck detached Itasca; to Morrill.
The following transfers are authorized to take effect upon the arrival of the Thetis at San Francisco:
Bsn. William Hallberg from Thetis to Golden Gate.
Gun. Henry E. Smith from Thetis to McCulloch.
Mach. Alden E. Blood from Thetis to McCulloch.
Mach. George Leusenrink from McCulloch to Thetis.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The cutter Mohawk, Capt. G. L. Carden, went to the assistance of the schooner William P. Hood, from Cuba for New York, reported in distress April 15 fifty-seven miles southeast of the Five-Fathom Bank Lightship.

On April 12 while in Bunker's Cove, Mount Desert Island, Me., the Ossipee floated the stranded schooner Josie. The tug Phoenix, which had arrived for the purpose of taking the schooner in tow, had her towline foul her propeller, disabling the tug, which was fast drifting ashore on the ledges. The Ossipee towed both the schooner and the tug to a safe anchorage in Bar Harbor, Me.

On April 16 the Mohawk sighted a spar apparently attached to wreckage and she fired a mine, completely destroying the spar. No trace of wreckage could be found after the spar was blown up and a depth of twenty-one fathoms was found where the spar had been.

The Mackinac, at Sault Ste. Marie, has been placed in commission again. The Seminole sailed to search for the derelict schooner Caroline Gray April 19. The Mohawk sailed April 19 to the assistance of a schooner off Toms River.

April 15 Keeper Hugh Harrity was transferred from Buffalo to Fairport Station, 10th District.

Keeper James E. Henderson, Sturgeon Point, 11th District, retired on account of thirty years' service, effective April 30, 1916.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. South Baltimore, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Seattle, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. II. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Halifax, N.S.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.



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THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The passage of the Army Reorganization bill, S. 4840, by the Senate on April 18 is noted on page 1098.

The bill, S. 4726, to permit issue by the supply departments of the Army to certain military schools, was favorably reported in the House April 18.

The House on April 17 passed H.R. 9525, to establish a national park in Hawaii.

The House on April 17 passed S. 3876, practically doubling the number of cadets at West Point. The House amended the bill to read:

That the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy shall hereafter consist of two for each Congressional District, two from each territory, four from the District of Columbia, two from natives of Porto Rico, four from each state at large, and eighty from the United States at large, twenty of whom shall have been recommended to the President as honor graduates of an educational institution having an officer of the Regular Army detailed as professor of military science and tactics under existing law or any law hereafter enacted for the detail of officers of the Regular Army to such institutions, and which institutions are designated in War Department orders as "honor schools" upon the determination of its relative standing at the last preceding annual inspection regularly made by the War Department. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of the eighty appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or territorial district, or of the District of Columbia, or of the island of Porto Rico, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed: Provided, That so much of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. L., p. 1128), as provides for the admission of a successor to any cadet who shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided further, That the appointment of each member of the present Corps of Cadets is validated and confirmed.

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint cadets to the U. S. Military Academy from among enlisted men, in as near equal proportions as possible, of the Regular Army and the National Guard between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one years who have served as enlisted men not less than one year, to be selected under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided, That the total number so selected shall not exceed 180 at any one time.

Sec. 3. That, under such regulations as the President shall prescribe, the increase in the number of cadets provided for by this act shall be divided into four annual increments, which shall be as nearly equal as practicable and be equitably distributed among the sources from which appointments are authorized.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5528, Mr. Swanson.—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint John W. Hyatt a first lieutenant of Infantry.

H.J. Res. 199, Mr. McLemore.—Opposing the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico and authorizing and directing the President to send such re-enforcement as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the expedition.

H.J. Res. 202, Mr. Rodenberg.—That the President is hereby directed to prohibit the exporting of arms, ammunition, and war supplies of every kind to the present recognized de facto government of the Republic of Mexico, or to any other de facto government which may be recognized in the future by the Government of the United States, or to any person, corporation, or association in the Republic of Mexico.

H.R. 14536, Mr. Scully.—For the extension of the Army remount system by the purchase of pure bred stallions of a type and breed adaptable to military uses.

H.R. 14588, Mr. Dyer.—Authorizing the President to appoint Archibald Grymes Hutchinson a first lieutenant of Infantry.

H.R. 14615, Mr. Sweet.—Authorizing the establishment of a plant at or near Dubuque, Iowa, for the manufacture of munitions and implements of war.

H.R. 14618, Mr. Kahn.—To create the grade of aviator in

the Signal Corps of the United States Army. When it is impracticable to obtain the total number of officers for the aviation section of the Signal Corps from the Army, the difference between the number of officers actually on duty in the aviation section and the total number of officers authorized for the aviation section by law shall be made up by the appointment of aviators, Signal Corps, which enlisted grade is hereby created. The personnel for said grade to be obtained from suitable enlisted men of the aviation section of the Signal Corps or especially qualified civilians who may be enlisted for that purpose: Provided, That whenever an aviator's services become unsatisfactory he may be returned to his former enlisted grade or discharged from the Army. The base pay of aviator shall be \$150 per month and the allowances of a master signal electrician, with the same percentage of increase in pay for length of service as is allowed a master signal electrician. That the number of enlisted men to be instructed in the art of flying shall be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War: Provided further, That the provision contained in the aviation law of 1914 relating to age, marital condition, or rank being a bar to the detail or re-detail of officers of the line of the Army to the aviation section is hereby abolished.

H.R. 14671, Mr. Alexander.—To provide for the training of officers for the merchant marine. The United States Shipping Board is authorized to establish and maintain two training schools for marine cadets, one on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast. Marine cadets shall be appointed by the board from among candidates, who must have had at least six months' training as naval apprentice seamen, or two years at sea in the merchant marine. Candidates shall undergo a competitive examination, and no person shall be appointed who does not obligate himself, to serve on vessels of the merchant marine, Army transport service, or naval auxiliary service, provided the employment can be found thereon, for five years subsequent to the date of his graduation, and, in addition thereto, enroll himself in the naval reserve forces of the United States for two successive periods of four years each. Until further increased by Congress, the number of cadets to be appointed each year shall not exceed 125, of whom not less than fifty shall have served as apprentice seamen in the Navy. The course of instruction and training shall continue for two years, and the schools shall be conducted by the Coast Guard. Any marine cadet who during his probationary term is found unsatisfactory in studies or conduct may be summarily dismissed. Cadet satisfactorily completing two years' course of instruction shall receive a certificate of graduation, which certificate shall entitle him to receive the lowest grade of license required by law on ocean-going steamers for deck or engineering duties, as the case may be. Each marine cadet shall receive an allowance at the rate of \$500 per annum and shall be required to defray all his personal expenses during the course of instruction, except expense for travel. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to furnish to the Coast Guard for the purposes herein contemplated two suitable vessels which are now or may hereafter be carried on the Navy list. All expenses in connection with the two schools, except the salaries of officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard detailed for purposes of instruction, shall be defrayed by the U. S. Shipping Board.

H.R. 14696, Mr. Hull, of Tennessee.—To correct, on the lineal list of officers of Cavalry, the position of David Livingstone Roscoe, now a first lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army of the United States.

H.R. 14697, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—Authorizing the President to appoint Clifford W. Sands a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1916.

Withholding the name, but exploiting the fact, the friends of a midshipman are telling of his thrilling experience on Friday afternoon while the regiment was out for a drill in boats on the Severn. When the wind was at its height one of the boats drew up at one of the large iron buoys at anchor in the river. A midshipman jumped on the float to make fast, and a terrific blast sent the boat off from its attempted mooring. Realizing his perilous position, the midshipman lay flat on the top of the buoy, which is about ten feet in diameter, and thrusting an arm through the iron ring to which boats are fastened, he lay there while the high seas washed over him. It was impossible for a small boat to approach and a large cutter at length released the capable midshipman from his dangerous plight.

Arundel-on-the-Bay, seven miles from Annapolis, a summer resort known to many officers of the Navy, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. About fifteen houses were burned, leaving about three standing. The fire started on a neighboring farm from the burning of a field of rubbish in order to prepare it for spring plowing.

About 200 members of the Navy League, which organization had been in session for several days in Washington, visited the Naval Academy on Saturday morning. The visitors were met at Sampson Gate by Capt. E. W. Eberle, Superintendent, and a number of other officers. They made an inspection of the Naval Academy. Col. Robert M. Thompson and a party of friends who came in his private car were guests at luncheon given by Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. They were also guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. The guests included: Thompson, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Mr. O'Brien, ex-Ambassador to Japan; Henry A. Ward, George McLanahan, George A. Sanderson, William Mathers Lewis, Dr. J. V. Builit, Dr. T. E. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dadmun, Lewis Osborn, Charles A. Sherman and Mrs. E. H. Bisham. The visitors returned to Washington in the afternoon.

Mrs. A. L. Powell, of Washington, widow of Lieut. J. S. Powell, U.S.A., spent the week-end here with Miss K. A. Taylor. Ensign Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N., has joined his family here at the home of Mrs. J. C. Cresap, mother of Mrs. Davis.

The rehearsals for the spring "Masqueraders" performances will begin next week. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin, U.S.N., will again act as coach. Mrs. James G. Field has returned after a visit to her mother in Dallas, Texas.

The destroyer Duncan arrived here on Saturday. The ship has been out of commission for two years, and made a shake-down cruise on Monday. She will leave here for her test trials. Lieut. R. Jacobs, U.S.N., is in command.

Colgate won from the Naval Academy by 2 to 1 in a fast and interesting baseball game Saturday afternoon. The batting total was three hits and as many bases for both teams. Blodgett, of the Navy, allowing but two singles, and West, of the visitors, but one, and there being no extra base hits. Blodgett had the better of the game in other particulars, striking out sixteen men, passing one and hitting another, while West struck out six and passed five. In the fourth inning Dwyer, of Colgate, singled and took third on Reid's safe one. The latter stole second and Dwyer scored on Swett's out. Reid crossing the plate on Kenney's out. Fisher, of the Navy, singled and stole second in the eighth. He went to third on Rogers' out, and scored when Cunningham threw wildly to first to catch McFall. The Navy nine: Fisher, 3b.; Calhoun, s.s.; Rogers, 1b.; McFall, c.f.; Blodgett, p.; Moran, r.f.; Von Heimberg, 2b.; Cease, l.f.; Thornhill, c.f.; McReynolds, c.

Georgetown Reserves won from the Naval Academy second nine in a loose six-inning game Saturday afternoon by 13 to 4. The game afforded a tryout for most of the second squads of both teams. Little hitting was done, but scoring was frequent owing to errors and poor head work. The Navy players were: Moore, c.f.; Miles, c.; Hayden, c.; Craig, 2b.; Duncan, 2b.; Thornhill, l.f.; Byers, 3b.; Downey, r.f.; Tarbutton, r.f.; Miller, 1b.; Sprague, s.s.; Olsen, p.; Emerich, p.

The midshipmen opened their rowing season Saturday afternoon, the representative eight winning from the heavier but less trained crew of the Anacostia Boat Club, of Washington, by a dozen lengths over a two-mile course on the Severn. Time of winning crew, 10:37 2-5; losers, 11:19 2-5. From the start a Navy victory was a practical certainty. The water was quite rough, and the visitors claimed that this was a handicap to them because they were unused to it.

The Naval Academy won a field and track meet from Johns Hopkins Saturday afternoon by 73 to 31 points. In spite of the decisive defeat, Hopkins made a good showing in most of the events, securing three firsts and one or more places in every event but the relay. The performances were fair for so early in the season. No Academy records were broken, though



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Firor, of Hopkins, topped the local figure in the high jump by half an inch. Each institution entered two teams in the mile relay, the Academy teams coming out first and second. In the final quarter Thompson won a pretty race against Vosbury. Thompson also won the quarter and half mile events, the latter a new event on Academy programs. Mack, Navy, and Weeks, Hopkins, ran a remarkable race over the mile, breaking the tape together.

The midshipmen opened their tennis season Saturday afternoon by suffering a bad defeat at the hands of the Lafayette players. The visitors secured both strings in doubles and three of the four in singles. Mayfield, of Lafayette, both in his service and driving returns, outclassed any of the Navy players, while Pardee and Reynolds also played well. Callaghan put up the best fight of any of the Navy racket men. Other Navy players were Randolph, Joy, Slocum and Haeberle.

In a ten-inning baseball game here Wednesday afternoon Harvard won from the Naval Academy, 4 to 3, although outbatted more than two to one. Blodgett, although allowing only four hits, was wilder than usual, and passed seven batsmen. Except in the fourth, Whitney, of Harvard, kept the safe ones scattered, and he did not give a base. The Navy contingent objected to the decision of Umpire Betts by which Knowles was allowed to score from second on a passed ball. They urged that a ground rule held him to one base, but Betts ruled that he had started from second to third when the ball was missed. Knowles had taken the place of Wyche, who broke a bone in his left leg in the third inning while sliding to second. The nines were: Harvard—Wyche, r.f.; Knowles, r.f.; Coolidge, c.f.; Nash, 1b.; Hart, c.; Abbott, 2b.; Percy, l.f.; Tripp, 3b.; Reed, s.s.; Whitney, p. Naval Academy—Fisher, 3b.; Calhoun, s.s.; Rodgers, 1b.; McFall, c.f.; Moran, r.f.; Blodgett, p.; Von Heimberg, l.f.; Connolly, c.; McReynolds, c.; Parker, 2b.

Johns Hopkins won at lacrosse from the Naval Academy Wednesday afternoon by 6 to 3, inflicting the first defeat the midshipmen have received this season. In stick work and dodging as well as in team work the Hopkins men were clearly superior. Both teams were fast, however, and it was not until less than five minutes remained that Hopkins scored the winning points. Midshipman Wead, who had taken Swenson's place, scored for the Navy in the last minute. The Navy players were: Worden, Durgin (c.), Shortridge, Wilkes, Martin, Keady, Garrett, Swenson, Douthitt, Compton, Jacobson, Solberg. Substitutions: Danford for Garrett, Wead for Swenson, Murphy for Douthitt.

Johns Hopkins also defeated the Naval Academy in a tennis match on Wednesday through its good work in the strings of doubles. There was an even break in the singles. Haeberle, Cochran, Randolph, Joy, Callaghan, Slocum and Taylor were the Navy players.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., April 17, 1916.

Two hops, the Harvard baseball game and a tea-dance made the week-end unusually attractive and there were many visitors. The Friday hop was preceded by many dinners and was very large; Major and Mrs. Bell received. At the cadet hop on Saturday evening, Mrs. Lee received with Cadet Hoge. Captain Peyton entertained at dinner before the hop on Friday evening for his week-end guests, Mrs. Bergstrom, Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Lachman, of New York, and for Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. Newman, class 1901, Captain Haverkamp and Lieutenant Keeley.

Miss Farman gave a large dinner before the hop on Friday for her sister, Miss Marie Louise Farman, who is spending the week here, and for Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, Misses Dorothy Aleshire, Richardson, Kravenbuhl, Katharine Jones, Russell, Lieutenants Richardson, Russell, Bull, Kallach, Uhl, Wilbur, Dick, Hall and Farman. Col. and Mrs. Townsley's guests at dinner on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Bubb. After dinner Colonel Tschappat came in and joined the party at cards.

Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Malven, Miner, and Nichols. Another dinner that evening was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, whose guests were Miss Townsley, Miss Helen Townsley, Miss Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Colonel Smith, Captain Card and Lieutenant Chase. Miss Marsh, of New York, and Miss Yoder, of Kansas City, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Schiberg for the hops and week-end. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Schiberg entertained at dinner for their guests and for Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieutenants Lee and Crawford.

Miss Natalie Carpenter, of Watertown, N.Y., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Goethals for several days. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Goethals had dinner for Miss Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Selleck and Johnson. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham gave a dinner on Thursday to celebrate Lieutenant Nichols's birthday. Besides Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols there were present Lieut. and Mrs. Devers, Miss Kravenbuhl, Lieutenants Lee, Uhl and Bradford. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood gave a dinner before the hop for Mrs. Godfrey, sr., Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Walter D. Smith, Manley, Dixon and Franke.

Miss Dorothy Ringwalt, of Omaha, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for the baseball game and over Sunday. Mrs. Hero and Miss Hero are guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Marguerite Taylor, of Belvedere, N.J., came home with Miss Celeste Hunter to spend the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, who entertained at dinner on Fri-

day for Miss Taylor, Miss Hunter, Lieutenants Stanton and Standford.

Mrs. Benjamin W. Stilwell, of Yonkers, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Holderness, for a few days last week. Colonel Smith's guests at supper on Sunday were Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Lancaster, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Murray for the hop and over Sunday. On Saturday Mrs. Murray entertained for her guest with a cadet supper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison's guests for the week-end were Mrs. Morrison's mother, Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, Conn., and her cousin, Mrs. Otto Blumh, of Nutley, N.J. Mrs. Holt gave a bridge party of seven tables on Wednesday afternoon; prizes were won by Mmes. Gordon, Graham, Drysdale, Dickinson, Mayer, Miss Bubb, Miss Parran. After the game tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Walker. Miss Lucille Cook, of Vassar, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson over Sunday. Mrs. Sibley, of Pittsfield, Mass., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Miner for a few days.

Mrs. Aleshire and her daughters, the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire, are spending some days at the post. They are occupying the quarters of Lieutenant Kallach. Lieut. and Mrs. Criss had a few guests in for informal tea on Sunday, Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer and Mrs. Krusi. Mrs. Godfrey had a few guests bring their sewing and stay to tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Godfrey, sr. Lieut. and Mrs. John Henderson, of Fort Hancock, were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Fieberger has returned home from a trip of several weeks in Tennessee. Lieutenant Dawson came home a few days ago from the Walter Reed Hospital, where he has been for a few months. His health is greatly improved. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at supper on Sunday were Mrs. Hero, Miss Hero, Mrs. Grosvenor, Capt. and Mrs. Ennis and Lieutenant Lockwood. Mrs. Murray, wife of Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray.

Miss Richardson gave a party on Thursday evening for Miss Marie Louise Farman. Among other guests present were Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, the Misses Townsley, Fieberger, Kreger, Farman, Russell and Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Russell, Kallach, Lockwood, Sandeford, Price, Crawford, Hayes, Wilbur and Farman. Mrs. Conard had a small tea for Mrs. Conard, sr., on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder bade good-bye to the post on Friday morning. A number of friends were at the station to see them off.

Mrs. Walsh, wife of Major Walsh, is at the hotel to visit her son, Cadet Walsh. Miss Marie Muecke, of New Rochelle, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Miner at dinner on Sunday. Colonel Townsley is spending a few days in Washington. Lieutenant Stoll, who has been spending a short leave with Mrs. Stoll visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, leaves in a few days for the Mexican border. Mrs. Stoll and baby daughter will stay with her sister, Mrs. Dawson.

The Misses Gertrude and Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, N.Y., have been spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Borton, whose mother, Mrs. Vermilye, of New York, died at her home there a few days ago. Mr. Vermilye is now at West Point with his daughter.

The ferryboat Highlander is undergoing the usual spring repairing and painting, and will be laid off for the next fortnight; a small launch will convey passengers back and forth from Garrison. Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes gave a most interesting illustrated lecture to the Second Class of cadets and residents of the post on Friday morning on "Birds." While at West Point Mr. Fuertes was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

Miss Rosalind Wood, of Boston, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon. Mrs. Farnham, of Yonkers, has arrived at the post and will be the guest of her niece, Mrs. Holderness, for a fortnight. Mr. Samuel Strang Nicklin sang "The Palms," by Faure, at the morning service at the chapel on Sunday.

The tea-dance after the Harvard baseball game on Saturday was attended by quite a number; the ladies who poured were Mmes. Harrington, Goethals, Crissy and Holmer.

The gasoline launch Florence, which is used in the instruction of cadets in Coast Artillery drill, was launched recently. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Solberg, who read her paper on "Cartagena and the Countries of the Spanish Main"; current events were given by Mrs. Sultan; the club adjourned to meet next time for a pilgrimage to Constitution Island. Capt. and Mrs. Goethals entertained the Musical Club on Sunday evening; the Monday Tea Club met with Mrs. Purdon; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Holderness; the South End Club with Mrs. Cunningham. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained the Wednesday Evening Club; the Thursday Evening Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan; Mrs. Macmillan was hostess of the Friday Morning Club. The Friday Afternoon Club met with Mrs. Wilcox, who had an extra table for Mrs. Victoria Harrington, Mrs. Godfrey, sr., Mrs. Henderson and Miss Bubb. Mrs. Harrington winning the prize. The Sewing Club met with Mrs. Cunningham.

Harvard met the Army at baseball here on Saturday and defeated the cadets nine by two to one. Neyland, who started the game for the cadets against Eddie Mahan, Harvard's famous pitcher, came out of the hospital only that morning, where he had been recuperating from an injury received at Cavalry drill, and was not up to his usual form. He held the visitors safe until the fourth inning, however, but in the fifth Sarcia took Neyland's place. Sarcia pitched fine ball and held Harvard helpless while he was in. In the fourth two hits by Harvard and poor work at first for the cadets gave Harvard her first run. In the fifth more clean hitting and an error at shortstop filled the bases for Harvard, and then Neyland walked Nash, forcing Mahan in with the run which afterward proved sufficient. The cadets scored their only run in the fifth, after Wyche had dropped Neyland's fly. Wooley, running for the injured Army man, raced home after both Gerhardt and Britton had hit safely. In the third the Army looked like winner when with two down they filled the bases. Britton ended hopes with a strike out, however. The nines were: Harvard—Wyche, r.f.; Coolidge, c.f.; Nash, 1b.; Abbott, 2b.; Harte, c.; Knowles, l.f.; Frapp, 3b.; Murray, 3b.; Read, s.s.; Mahan, p. Army—Gerhardt, 3b.; Bringham, c.f.; Britton, 1b.; Coffin, 2b.; Mitchell, r.f.; McNeil, c.; Bonham, 1b.; House, s.s.; Neyland, p.; Sarcia, p. Patterson batted for House in the ninth inning. Wooley ran for Neyland in the fifth inning.

Tufts also defeated the Army nine in a game on Wednesday, 5 to 1. Sarcia did not pitch as good ball as on Saturday, and it was not until the seventh that the cadets could get a hit off Whitaker. The Tufts pitcher. They they took three, but they netted but one run.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1916.

An informal luncheon was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kiersted, in Burlingame, on Saturday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus. Other guests were Messrs. and Mesdames Charles Felton and Norris Davis. Gen. and Mrs. Maus were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Newhall. They left Tuesday for Del Monte for the polo tournament.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith were hosts at dinner Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher, Misses Maud and Cecelia O'Connor and Capt. Morris E. Locke. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave an informal luncheon Monday in honor of Mrs. Floyd McCormick, her house guest. Among those present were Mesdames Edward McClelland, Elizabeth Pratt, Frederick Perkins, Charles Bridges. Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter gave a dinner Thursday at Fort Scott for Major and Mrs. Whitney, Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillespie.

Mrs. Harold Snow, wife of Lieutenant Snow, was complimented guest at a tea given by Mrs. Charles Huff at her home in the city. Mrs. Willis Clark entertained at tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Snow. Lieut. Comdr. Victor Houston, who has commanded the U.S.S. St. Louis for the last year, has



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gone to Bremerton for station. Mrs. Houston, who has been staying in town, left this week to join her husband in the North. Miss Rhoda Fullam, who was at the St. Francis for a short visit recently, spent the week-end at Burlingame as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Pope, who entertained at a luncheon in her honor on Sunday. She has now returned to Coronado.

The members of the San Francisco chapter of the Women's Section of the Navy League have been commissioned by the league's national headquarters in Washington to establish in San Francisco a summer school in sanitation, nursing, diet, first aid and kindred subjects. The proposed schools are to be similar to those which will open in May at Chevy Chase, Md., and Philadelphia. The camp city will be complete in every respect. There will be a mess tent, a field stove, a diet kitchen, a mess hall, a mess hall, and complete Marine Corps equipment. The encampment on Government ground has been made possible by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. General Bell and Capt. Philip Andrews, of the naval training station at Yerba Buena, will be in charge of the military and naval drills. Dr. George Richardson will direct the Red Cross work. Mrs. D. J. MacMaster, the retiring regent of the California club, will leave shortly for Washington, where she will visit the military encampments at Chevy Chase to acquire information regarding the most successful schools.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine gave a dinner Friday on board the Oregon in honor of Miss Nell Rauch and William Taylor. Misses Marion Zeile and Helen Keeney and Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Walker at Menlo Park. Lieut. Chester J. Goodier is here from Fort Worden, the guest of his father, Lieut. Col. L. E. Goodier, until the sailing of the next transport. Capt. and Mrs. William McKittrick, who are at the Fairmont hotel, will leave Saturday for Del Monte. Captain McKittrick has a number of polo ponies here which he will take down for the tournament.

Capt. Morris E. Locke will be the principal speaker at the military luncheon at the Palace hotel to-day. He will have for his subject "Training a Battery of Field Artillery." Lieut. Hollis Le R. Muller, C.A.C., spoke at the last luncheon on "Military Aeronautics." Lieut. R. E. Guthrie, C.A.C., has arrived from Honolulu and been assigned to the 25th Company. Capt. Louis S. Chappelle was called south by the serious illness of his father and will be in Los Angeles about two weeks. Capt. J. P. Barney, Cav. Lieut. James H. Tierney and J. W. Stroh, P.S., and Lieut. H. G. Maul, M.C., registered at department headquarters. Lieut. H. W. Gregg was in the city en route to Fort Sill. Major J. P. Ryan, retired, is in command of the camp of high school cadets at Manzanita and Major William Mallett is camp quartermaster. Mrs. Philip Landsdale has returned from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, in Los Angeles. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan entertained at dinner on board his ship, the Albatross, a few evenings before he left for the South. Mrs. Eben Swift was hostess at a luncheon for her house guest, Mrs. John Babcock, Mesdames Loyd S. McCormick, J. Franklin Bell, Charles St. Goar, Edward J. McClelland, Henry Pratt, Alfred M. Hunter and Frederick Perkins. Mrs. Albert S. Rees left Friday for New York, where Lieutenant Rees is on duty on board the Nebraska. Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. F. Merry were hosts at an informal dinner Saturday at the Somerton hotel. After dinner they took their guests to the Orpheum.

Dr. H. A. Ward was host at dinner Thursday on board the South Dakota. Mrs. Milton Updegraff chaperoned the party, which included Misses Dorcas, Dorothy Bennett, Mabel Updegraff, Lieuts. Carroll S. Graves, E. Talbot and Ole O. Hagen. Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham was hostess at a small luncheon this week at Fort Mason. In honor of her niece, Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, who left this week to join Lieutenant Heim

in Washington, D.C., Mrs. E. H. Lohmann was hostess at a tea at the Oakland hotel.

Gen. and Mrs. Edward J. McClelland left Saturday for Easton, Pa., where they will visit Mrs. McClelland's mother. They will stop for several weeks en route at Pasadena and Coronado. Mrs. L. G. Runkle is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis H. Bosh, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Miss Dorothy Bennett were guests for the week-end of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews at Yerba Buena. Mrs. Thomas H. Rees had luncheon and bridge Wednesday for Mrs. Bertholf, Mrs. Bassett and Mrs. Timson. Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell and Misses Dorothy and Mary Caldwell, who were in town at the St. Francis, left yesterday for Chicago. They will return later in the summer to join Major Caldwell, who returns next month from the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. W. R. Livermore have gone to Del Monte for a visit.

Gen. J. F. Bell and Capt. Charles H. Bridges spent two days at Del Monte last week. Brig. Gen. George R. Smith, retired, is in the city. Miss Winifred Mears is receiving the sympathy of her friends for the death of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Mears, widow of the late Colonel Mears, U.S.A., which occurred at the Letterman hospital. The late Mrs. Mears made her home in San Francisco for a number of years and her loss will be felt by a number of friends.

Mrs. Laurence C. Brown entertained at luncheon last week at Fort Barry. Mrs. Brown entertained at bridge Thursday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter will entertain at a large dinner to-night before the hop at Fort Scott. Mrs. Charles Fremont Pond was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Chapter of Peace Preparedness of the Women's Section of the Navy League at the St. Francis hotel. Mrs. Andrew S. Rowan was toastmistress, and the speakers were Col. Robert L. Thompson, Dr. James Bullitt, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, Rev. F. W. Clappett, President Ray Wilbur, of Stanford University, and Miss Loie Fuller. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees are entertaining at lunch to-day on board the Suissun. Their guests are Gen. William L. Sibert, Mesdames J. C. Johnson, Louis S. Chappelle, Mary Donnellan, Gus Boyer, Richard K. Cravens and Vail Bakewell.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., April 15, 1916.

Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., has returned to Coronado after a visit in San Francisco, where she was the recipient of many social honors. A dinner was given Monday night by John J. Hernan, in the breakfast room at Hotel del Coronado, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas C. McLean. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Lieuts. M. E. Manly, R. L. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., Med. Insp. and Mrs. Edward S. Bogert, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Davidson and Mrs. C. A. Moreland.

Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow was host at a reception on board the U.S.S. San Diego on Saturday afternoon. In the receiving line were Mesdames Winslow, Fullam, Robertson and Bogert. Rear Admirals Fullam and McLean were among those in attendance, as were Major William Brooke and a number of other officers of the 21st Regiment, U.S.A., now stationed at the Exposition.

Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow were hosts at a dinner party on Wednesday at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Rear

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Admiral and Mrs. Thomas McLean, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustin T. Beauregard, Med. Insp. and Mrs. E. S. Bogert, Mrs. F. N. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Macy and Mrs. Walter Dupee. Mrs. Ziegler, wife of Surg. John G. Ziegler, U.S.N., has left Coronado for a stay of two months at Mare Island.

The U.S.S. Charleston dropped anchor in San Diego Bay April 14, having cruised down from Bremerton to relieve the U.S.S. Maryland. This is the first visit of the Charleston in two years. The Maryland will sail the 25th, while the U.S.S. Colorado is due from Bremerton April 27. Officers of both the Charleston and the Colorado are in good time to enjoy the whirl of society happenings marking the end of the winter season at Hotel del Coronado, where notables from all parts of the world still are tarrying. Mothered by the Iris, the Destroyer Flotilla sailed for San Pedro early in the week to play at war. While at sea some of the boats will engage at target practice.

Owing to the extended stay of the fleet vessels at San Diego a number of the officers have taken quarters at Hotel del Coronado. They are Admiral and Mrs. C. McR. Winslow and family, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Kautz, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Bogert, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd and Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson.

Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, commander of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, transferred his flag from the U.S.S. Maryland to the cruiser Pittsburgh last Tuesday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 17, 1916.

An exciting boxing contest was held at the post hall on Monday evening. There was one bout between two members of the garrison, two bouts between local men from St. Louis, and a battle royal between six colored recruits. The post hall was filled to its capacity and several hundred people from the city attended.

Colonel Kenly entertained at dinner prior to the boxing contest Monday evening for Mrs. Francis Scovill, widow of Sylvester Scovill, correspondent for the New York World during the Spanish-American War at Santiago. Mrs. Rogers, Miss Clark and Captain McKenna, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Tyndall entertained with one table of bridge Monday evening for Mesdames Pyles and Donovan and Miss Ethel Treen Jones. After the game they were joined by Captain Pyles and Lieutenants Tyndall and Rucker for a Welsh rabbit. Mrs. Crosby, who has been the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harris for the past two weeks, returned to her home at St. Paul on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mesdames Lawton and Pyles, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Lieutenant Rucker. Lieutenant Olson and Dr. McEwan, of the Naval Recruiting Station, St. Louis, were callers at the post Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mesdames Stodter and Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel and Lieutenant Rucker.

The officers' club was the merry scene of an informal hop Friday evening. Herbert Ware entertained eight high school friends at the dance. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson entertained at a hop-supper for Mr. Ware's friends, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Captain Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall and Miss Ethel Treen Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris were hosts at dinner prior to the hop Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Lieutenants Jones and Rucker.

Mr. Weber, who for many years was the leader of the depot band and is now leader of the Engineer band at Washington Barracks, was a visitor at the post this week. Capt. and Mrs. Stodter were hosts at a dinner Thursday for Colonel Kenly, Dr. and Mrs. White, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mesdames Pyles and Craig, and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins.

Miss Ethel Treen Jones entertained the ladies bridge club Friday afternoon. Those winning the prizes were Mesdames Stodter, Craig and Sampson. Mrs. Hopwood, wife of Capt. L. L. Hopwood, M.C., was the guest of Mrs. Freeman this week. Mrs. Hopwood is en route to join her husband on the Mexican border. Master Boges Kennedy is convalescing from a light attack of the mumps.

Mrs. Turner and Miss Turner, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel the past few weeks, returned to their home at Memphis on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Wright, of St. Louis, were guests of Mrs. Baker Friday. Captain Craig returned Thursday from a short leave spent at his home in Garnet, Kas.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., April 11, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained with cards Monday evening for Colonel Pickering, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Tillman winning the prize. Lieutenants Scowden and Boyd left Monday for Columbus, N.M., for duty as assistants to the quartermaster at that place during the absence of the troops in Mexico.

Mrs. W. W. Adamson gave a luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday, when she entertained the Card Club. Bridge followed. The guests included Mesdames Paul, Pirtle, Duke, Schoeffel, Pratt, Schultz, Applewhite, Neel, Moody, Packard, Murphy, Gibson, Nichols, Calisher, Davis and McGuire. The winners were Mesdames Neel, Murphy and Davis.

General Davis entertained at dinner at the headquarters mess Tuesday for General Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a dinner Sunday for Colonel Pickering. Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway entertained with cards Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Strellinger and Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. Hand winning high score prize.

Colonel Pickering entertained with cards Thursday evening for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Mrs. Stallman. Captain Pike, who as a lieutenant was one of General Davis's aids, has joined the regiment, having been assigned to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain Houle, who leaves to join the 22d as a major.

Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M.C., who arrived last week, has been attached to the regiment and reported for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, from two months' leave spent at New Orleans, rejoined Saturday. Mrs. Stallman, wife of Lieutenant Stallman, M.C., at Hachita, spent the week in Douglas, and returned to Hachita Sunday, accompanied by Colonel Pickering, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford. Captain Rutherford drove the Stallman car, while Mrs. Rutherford drove their own car, in which they returned that evening.

Mrs. Gibson left for Warren Tuesday, to join her husband, who has been sent there for temporary station, with Companies

I and L, Lieutenants McAdams, Reed and MacDonald being the other officers. Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall entertained with a buffet supper Sunday for Major Johnson, Lieutenant Cowles, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieutenant Chase, Med. Corps, who has been attached to the regiment, left Friday for Warren for duty with the companies stationed at that place.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Feb. 12, 1916.

The following are items from the Guam News Letter:

A daughter, Gertrude Eloise, was born Feb. 8 to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas. A son, Randolph Carter, jr., was born Feb. 14 to the wife of Major R. C. Berkeley.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook entertained at dinner on Jan. 21 for Lieut. and Mrs. W. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Baker, Lieut. D. F. Smith and Pay Clerk Freedman. The Tuesday Evening Card Club was entertained Jan. 25 by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook. Prizes were won by Capt. J. S. Turrill, Mrs. C. S. Baker and the hostess. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. O'Leary had dinner on Jan. 29 for Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover, Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose and Mr. and Mrs. Perry, of Sumay. The Tuesday Evening Card Club was entertained on Feb. 1 by Capt. R. C. Dewey. Capt. J. S. Turrill, Paymr. D. W. Rose and Mrs. L. W. Johnson won the prizes. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson entertained at dinner on Feb. 2 for Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Moses and Paymr. and Mrs. D. W. Rose.

Several friends of Pay Clerk Freedman surprised him at his quarters at the Officers' Club Jan. 25 and presented him with a handsome silver loving cup in token of their friendship and in appreciation of his many acts of kindness and favors, particularly on "transport days." Mr. Freedman left on the Sheridan on Jan. 29 for San Francisco, to wait orders. He has the best wishes of all of us for a pleasant tour of duty on his next assignment.

Asst. Dental Surg. J. L. Brown will leave on the February transport. Dr. Brown, who is the "oldest inhabitant," will be greatly missed by all. Dr. Brown also received a cablegram on Feb. 6 informing him that he was again a proud father, a daughter having been born to Mrs. Brown, who is at home in Indiana, on Feb. 5. Mrs. E. P. Moses and little daughter, Betty, are preparing to leave via the Thomas for the United States on a visit to Mrs. Moses' home in California. Mrs. Moses and the baby have not been well lately and Dr. Neilson has prescribed a change of climate for a few months. We all join in the general regret to have them leave and hope that they may return in a few months completely restored to health. Mrs. R. S. Robertson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. K. Pickett, wife of Lieutenant Pickett, will return to the United States via the Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marchant had dinner on Jan. 26 for Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson and Asst. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. Depping. Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Stover had dinner on Jan. 27 for Capt. and Mrs. A. J. O'Leary and Capt. J. S. Turrill. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. L. W. Johnson entertained at dinner on the evening of Jan. 20 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook and Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Dewey had dinner on Feb. 9 for Surg. and Mrs. J. L. Neilson and Madame Neilson and Capt. J. S. Turrill.

Unofficial information was received on the last mail that Capt. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., who has been previously on duty in Guam, would be ordered as the relief of Capt. A. J. O'Leary, whose tour of foreign service will expire next month. Captain Stokes is expected on the March transport.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BERKELEY.—Born to Major and Mrs. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., at the Susana Hospital, Guam, Feb. 14, 1916, a son, Randolph Carter Berkeley, jr.

EDGERTON.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 19, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Glen E. Edgerton, U.S.A., a son, Osborne Wilde.

ELLYSON.—Born in New York city, April 10, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. Theodore Gordon Ellyson, U.S.N., a daughter, Mildred Lewis.

GREER.—Born at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer, 16th U.S. Inf., a daughter, granddaughter of Judge and Mrs. James M. Greer, Memphis, Tenn., and of Major and Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, 18th U.S. Inf.

HENLEY.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., April 12, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Henley, U.S.M.C., a son.

HOLLEY.—Born at Jacksonville, Fla., April 14, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. George M. Hedley a daughter, Leila Dobbins.

HUNTER.—Born at New York, N.Y., April 3, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Tracy G. Hunter, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Nancy.

McCASKEY.—Born at Fort Levett, Me., April 15, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Florence Miriam, granddaughter of Major and Mrs. E. W. McCaskey, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

GENDREAU—MADDOX.—At Washington, D.C., April 13, 1916, Asst. Surg. E. A. M. Gendreau, U.S.N., and Miss Josephine M. Maddox.

HECKER—NETSON.—At Orange, N.J., April 8, 1916, Mr. George E. Hecker, and Miss Katherine Franks Netson, daughter of the late Major W. M. Netson, U.S.A.

HERRICK—GILLILAND.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., April 15, 1916, Lieut. C. G. Herrick, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Gilliland.

MURPHY—PABST.—At Galveston, Texas, April 15, 1916, Lieut. George D. Murphy, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nina Pabst.

SMEAD—SLAUGHTER.—At Coronado Beach, Cal., April 15, 1916, Lieut. Walter Smead, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mollie Slaughter.

WHITE—GORDON.—At New York, April 20, 1916, Lieut. Robert A. White, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Turner Gordon.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at El Paso, Texas, April 15, 1916, Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

COUNSELMAN.—Died at Chicago, Ill., suddenly on April 14, 1916, of appendicitis, Willis Counselman, son of the late Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Counselman, 1st Maryland Cavalry (first lieutenant, 1st U.S. Artillery), and Mrs. Mary Willis Counselman, and brother of Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson.

DEIGNAN.—Died at Canon City, Colo., April 16, 1916, Bsn. Osborn N. Deignan, U.S.N. retired.

HENNESSY.—Died suddenly on April 15, 1916, at Washington, D.C., Frances O'Reilly Hennessy, wife of Capt. Frederick Hennessy, U.S. Field Art., and daughter of the late Surgeon General O'Reilly, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

KNOWLES.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., April 9, 1916, Eloise, oldest daughter of the late Judge Hiram Knowles and Mrs. Knowles, of Missoula, Mont., and sister of Mrs. R. J. Maxey, wife of Captain Maxey, 18th U.S. Inf.

LAUBACH.—Died at Northampton, Pa., April 10, 1916, Hon. Edward H. Laubach, father of Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf.

MATHESON.—Died at Billings, Mont., April 7, 1916, Judge J. D. Matheson, father of Capt. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

McAFEE.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., April 11, 1916, Marjorie Deshon McAfee, wife of Capt. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., and daughter of Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, M.C., and Mrs.



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Deshon. Services at 1:30 p.m., April 24, at the residence of Major R. B. Miller, 1930 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C. Interment in Arlington.

PERRINE.—Died at New York city April 17, 1916, Lieut. William W. Perrine, father of Capt. George Perrine, adjutant, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y.

SEDGWICK.—Died at Quincy, Mass., April 14, 1916, Joseph A. Sedgwick.

VERMILYE.—Died at New York, N.Y., April 11, 1916, Mrs. Susan Gertrude Vedder Vermilye, mother of Mrs. Booton, wife of Lieut. J. G. Booton, U.S.A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. C.—The Chamberlain substitute for the Hay bill provides that the enlisted strength of the Medical Corps * * * shall consist of master hospital sergeants; hospital sergeants, first class; sergeants; corporals; cooks; horsecoopers; farriers; saddlers; mechanics; privates, first class, and privates. This has been stated in these columns before, as also were the provisions of the Hay bill for the Hospital Corps.

F. A. R. and E. H. F.—See answer to Sergeant Painter.

SERGEANT PAINTER.—Ask the Q.M.G. as to prospects of your appointment. Results of the various sergeants' examinations in the Q.M. Corps are not published.

E. O.—This department cannot undertake to pass judgment upon the findings and sentences of courts. The reviewing authority has the evidence before him and is guided thereby.

C. I. asks: I am serving under the Army Reserve bill of October, 1913. Can I, after being transferred to the Reserve, join the police force of New York city? Answer: Yes, if the Police Department will accept you.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

10TH INFANTRY, N.Y., ON RIOT DUTY.

Following several days of serious riot and disorder at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., by some 1,000 strikers at the works of the National Conduit and Cable Company, during which the sheriff and his small force were powerless to preserve order, the services of the National Guard were requested. In response to orders a battalion of the 10th Infantry, under Major Ralph M. Glover, was promptly on the scene. This battalion was made up of Company G, of Yonkers, Capt. A. C. Bogert; Company H, of Mount Vernon, Capt. C. H. Canfield; Company I, of Flushing, Capt. T. J. Dooley, and Company L, of White Plains, Capt. F. W. Cobb.

The battalion was stationed in and about the works of the company, which manufactures ammunition for the Allies, and employs some 3,000 workers, most of whom are foreigners. The presence of the military had a wholesome effect on the rioters, and they were promptly dispersed from around the works and the railroad station, and were made to realize that there would be no trifling with them. Several rioters who made an attack on some of the patrols at close quarters received bayonet wounds. Seventeen officers and 259 men were on duty with the battalion on the night of April 19, there being but nineteen absentees. This is a splendid example of the promptness with which the National Guard can be assembled for riot duty on a few hours' notice, men leaving their business and reporting at the armory.

VERMONT.

The trophy for the highest figure of merit for target practice of the National Guard organizations of Vermont for the season of 1915 is announced to have been won by Troop D, 1st Vermont Cavalry, one of the organizations of the Norwich University Corps of Cadets. This is the second time that this trophy has been won by this organization. It is also noted that the indoor rifle team of Norwich University defeated its own record made at a previous match by winning up the season with a record of nine possibles of 200, the tenth member having a score of 198. This gave the Norwich University team a total of 1,998 out of a possible 2,000. It is proposed sending the Norwich University team to the National Matches to be held in Florida next October.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., will hold a review of his command in the armory in honor of the veterans on or about Tuesday night, May 2.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y., will review the 47th N.Y., Colonel Jannicky, in its armory on Wednesday night, April 24.

Practical instruction, both indoors and out, are engaging members of the 7th N.Y. Companies L and F have engaged in voluntary rifle practice at Peckskill, most of the shooting being done in a rain storm. Other companies have also arranged to spend week-ends at Peckskill in voluntary rifle practice. The non-coms. of Company F have received instruction in a tactical walk. Company D has formed a class for advanced instruction in map work, and a class, under Major H. H. Landon, has taken up voluntary advanced instruction in map work, etc.

The Kansas Military Board has assigned a separate company of the National Guard to Eureka and one to Oskaloosa, these to be known as 1st and 2d Separate Companies of Kansas National Guard.

A review of the 8th N.Y., Col. E. F. Austin, by Hon. Douglas Mathewson, President of the Bronx Borough, will be held at the armory on Saturday night, April 29.

A student company in process of formation at the College of Arts and the School of Applied Science, New York Univer-

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sity, had secured fifty-eight members up to April 15, with a promise of additional members. This student company will constitute the twelfth company of the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., the new armory of which, at Kingsbridge road and Jerome avenue, Bronx, is now nearing completion.

The finals for the championship in Squadron A of New York in wrestling, rough riding and making and breaking camp were held in the armory April 15 and proved remarkably fine exhibitions of skill. The summary was as follows: Making and breaking camp (teams of seven men)—Won by Machine Gun Troop, composed of Corpl. W. Herbert, Pvs. R. W. Duryea, R. B. Packard, R. O. Derrick, L. H. Cornwall, S. Kreeh, L. E. Shaw and J. J. O'Donahue; time of setting up, 2 min. 12 sec.; taking down, 2 min. 7 sec.; second, Troop C. Wrestling (teams of six men)—Won by Troop C, composed of 1st Corpl. C. Ballen, Corpl. Van S. Merle-Smith, Pvs. J. Agar, M. Logan, C. Baker and Wagoner L. Washburn; second, Troop B; no time taken. Rough riding (teams of six men)—Won by Troop C, composed of 1st Lieut. L. R. Reed, Sergt. G. Matthews, jr., Corpls. C. Ballin, Van S. Merle-Smith, Pvs. J. S. Agar and S. H. Hoadley; second, Machine Gun Troop; no time taken. The former title holders were: Wrestling, Troop B; rough riding, Troop C; making and breaking camp, Machine Gun Troop. Troop C, Capt. R. W. Bush, this year won two out of the three events, and the Machine Gun Troop, under Capt. H. Sheldon, again holds its own.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and associated companies are among the big firms who have taken patriotic action by encouraging, but in no way coercing, employees to acquire a military training in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Employees who are members of either the National Guard or Naval Militia will be permitted and encouraged to perform all duties required under general orders of their respective organizations as to instruction camps, training courses, rifle practice and similar service, and such absence shall not operate to curtail any vacation to which they may be regularly entitled under the general rules of the company. Employees are also encouraged to attend Federal military training camps.

The 1st Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, gave a demonstration of practical work in the armory April 9, which was of exceptional interest. The work consisted of putting into practice the theoretical teachings of the winter's schools, dismounted and mounted drills, visual signaling, using the Cavalry horses with saddles for pack animals, pitching a shelter tent camp and building a fifty-foot bridge of spar construction were very well done and showed the troop is ready for any field duty it may be called upon to perform.

An elaborate championship athletic competition and drill under the auspices of the 6th Infantry, Mass. V.M., will be held at Lowell on April 27. In connection with the drill there will be a battalion night program and all officers of other Massachusetts regiments are invited. The following features have been arranged: Concert by the band; individual competitive drill for the state championship, five cups offered; boxing bout, Company G; contortionist act by enlisted men of Company G; tin cup fight, Co. M, 9th Inf.; bayonet competition, four non-commissioned officers from each of the four Lowell companies; wrestling exhibition, Company K; extended order drill; tent pitching contest; physical drill, dress parade and review; presentation of prizes.

The military endurance test held under the auspices of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 15, was won by the representative of Squadron A Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., whose entry, "Fifty-six," ridden by Trooper C. V. Hickox, jr., of the machine gun division of the squadron, was considered by the judges to have made the best showing, both as to time and condition, each of which counted fifty points in the judging scale. No restrictions are placed upon the mount, but each horse entered in the race must carry a rider, together with equipment and additional weight to make the total weight to be carried at least 225 pounds, and must complete the full course of fifteen miles in one hour and five minutes. Troop F, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., of Staten Island, won second place in the ride with its entry, "Judge Brown," ridden by Corpl. H. B. McIntyre; and Battery C, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., captured the ribbon for third place with "Nat," ridden by 1st Sergt. Frederick Guttenberg. Lieut. Charles McDougall's "Covington," the winner of last year's ride, ridden by Trooper Henry Kempner, Troop C, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., won fourth place. All of the horses were in excellent shape, and the three judges, Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., Capt. Robert S. Thomas, U.S.A., and Capt. John T. Delaney, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., found it a difficult task to come to a decision.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., will review the 23d Infantry in its armory on Saturday night, April 29. First Sergt. George K. Boyce, Co. G, has been promoted second lieutenant, vice Peters, deceased.

Increased interest is being shown by the officers and non-coms. of the 69th N.Y. in the drill classes of instruction held in the armory under the direction of Lieuts. Carroll B. Hodges and Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., and considerable benefit has been derived from them. Colonel Conley has appointed John J. Mangan a civil engineer of Columbia College, a second lieutenant.

First Lieut. Donald H. Cowl, aid on the staff of General Eddy, 1st Brigade, N.Y., has been promoted to brigade quartermaster, with the rank of major, succeeding Major F. J. McCann, who was appointed lieutenant colonel in the Q.M. Corps and assigned to the staff of General O'Ryan.

Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, adjutant general on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, of New York, had the honor of taking the review of the provisional battalion, composed of Companies F, from the 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st Regiments, in the armory of the 71st, on the night of April 20. The honorary staff of the reviewing officer consisted of Capt. Dawson Olmstead, U.S.A., and Lieut. H. N. Olmstead, 1st Cav., N.Y. The event was a highly successful one.

General orders have been issued from The Adjutant General of Texas for a camp of instruction for the officers, selected non-commissioned officers and selected musicians of the Infantry Brigade, Texas National Guard, to be held at Camp Mabry, near Austin, from May 2 to May 13, inclusive. The school will be under the direction of Capt. James M. Love, jr., 12th U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor of the Infantry organizations of the Texas National Guard.

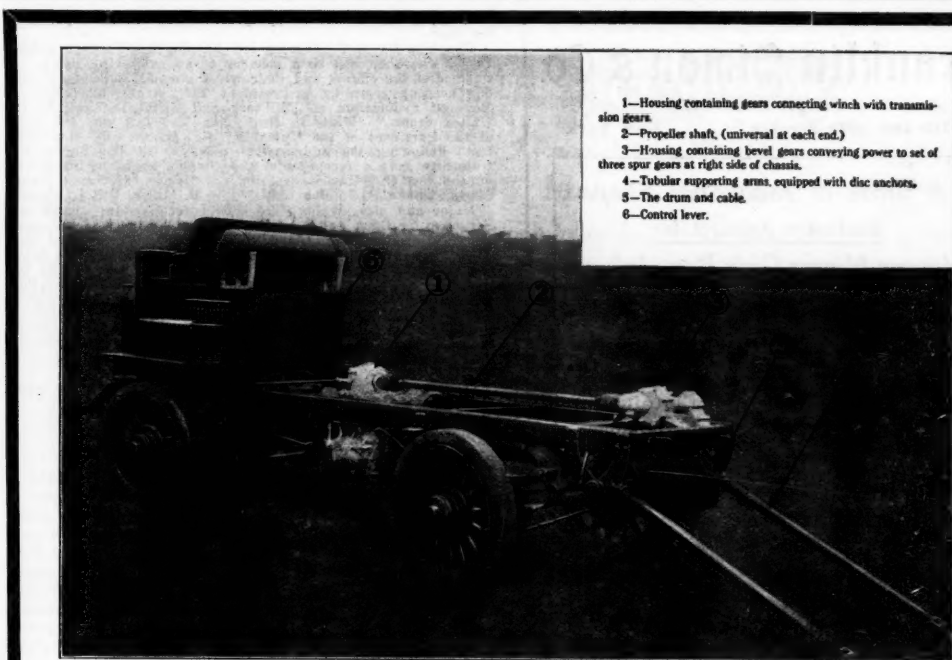
1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

The 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers, in its annual muster and inspection for 1916 for the War Department and state shows the large net gain of eighty-nine men since the 1915 muster. Of the 736 officers and men on the roll, only three were absent. One of the three absent is Colonel Rogers, who is on an extended leave with his family in Japan and to visit other places.

	Present.		Absent.		Pr. and Ab.
	Off.	M.	Off.	M.	Off.
Headquarters	10	13	1	..	11
Detach. from batt.	..	27	..	..	27
Band	..	26	..	..	26
Battery	5	105	..	..	5
" A	..	4	88	..	1
" B	..	3	90	..	3
" C	..	3	103	..	3
" D	..	4	121	..	4
" E	..	5	111	..	5
" F	..	4	14	..	4
Medical Dept.	..	4	..	..	4
1916 aggregate	38	698	1	2	39
1915 aggregate	38	609	1	3	39

74TH INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. C. J. WOLF.

The annual muster and inspection of the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., for the War Department and state was one of the most creditable ever made by the regiment. Out of a total strength of 707 men, 684 men, or 96.73 per cent., were present. This is a net gain of forty-two members since the muster of 1915, when the figures were 638 present and twenty-seven absent. The hundred per cent. companies were Company B, Captain Boyd; Company D, Captain Wood; Company F, Captain Bagnall; and Company I, Captain Robertson. In addition to having every member present, Company F also had the prescribed minimum organization of three officers, six



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The winch is driven from a power attachment on the transmission through a propeller shaft and two universal joints to a countershaft which is geared to the winch drum. A lever mounted on the transmission cover controls the winch.

With the motor running at 1100 revolutions per minute the cable is hauled 80 feet per minute.

Two long braces are used to provide anchorage for heavy pulling when the weight of the car does not furnish enough resistance to hold the truck in place.

When the truck is called upon to haul a heavily loaded trailer up an abnormal grade, the truck can be run ahead of the load a distance of 500 feet. The truck can be anchored by means of the braces, and the winch can then be used to bring the load up the grade.

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sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer and forty-eight privates. The standing of the companies in the muster and inspection just completed is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff	6	0	6
Headquarters Company	13	0	13
Supply Company	5	0	5
Attached	4	0	4
Hospital Corps	26	0	26
Company A	33	2	35
" B	38	0	38
" C	58	1	59
" D	51	0	51
" E	51	1	52
" F	68	0	68
" G	45	4	49
" H	57	1	58
" I	48	0	48
" K	65	8	73
" L	64	3	67
" M	58	3	61
Total	684	23	707

ILLINOIS.

Major M. M. McNamee, U.S. Cav., on duty with the Illinois National Guard as inspector-instructor, has received an official communication from Capt. S. R. Gleaves, U.S.A., on duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, which says: "The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs directs me to express to you, and through you to the commanding officer, 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, his satisfaction and pleasure in noting the progress made during the past year by the regiment in numerical strength and in general efficiency." The new armory for the 2d Infantry of Illinois National

Guard, Col. John J. Garrity, in Chicago, is one of the largest and best in the United States and has just been completed. It will be formally opened on April 26, and Governor Dunne, Mayor Thompson and other notable men will take part in the dedication and exercises. The armory cost \$500,000, appropriated by the state. On the main drill floor there is a square acre of space unbroken by a single pillar. There is a large gymnasium, fifty or more shower baths, more than thirty club and locker rooms for the various companies, revolver and rifle ranges, two or three big halls, with stages and dressing rooms for parties and entertainments, and offices for the field officers and Regular Army instructors of the regiment. The building is so arranged that everything required for the maintenance and supply of the regiment could be loaded into the escort wagons and hauled out on to the street while the men were falling in on the floor above. An inclined roadway leads to the street. Storerooms in the basement of the armory are filled with all kinds of military supplies, from entrenching tools to head nets, for use where mosquitoes are bothersome. Practically all the officers of the regiment, including the regimental and battalion staffs, will attend the officers' school to be held at Fort Sheridan during the week of July 9. The whole regiment will go into camp at the fort for eight days on July 30.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey National Guard will be largely represented at the 250th anniversary celebration of Newark, N.J., in the street parades of May 1 and 17. The parade May 1, the opening day of the celebration, will be participated in by the 1st Infantry, Troops A and C, Battery A and the 1st Field Company of the Signal Corps. The provisional brigade will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine. The parade will start at ten o'clock in the morning. The entire 1st Brigade of the National Guard of New Jersey, with auxiliary troops, will march in the parade May

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17, which is Founders' Day. These troops include the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, Battery A, Troops A and C and the Signal Corps company. The troops will be commanded by General Hine. The grand marshal of the parade, which will also include men and floats of municipal departments and civic bodies, will be Representative R. Wayne Parker.

The review of Troops A and C, under Major William A. Bryant, will take place May 10 at the armory in Roseville avenue. Adjutant General Sadler will be the reviewing officer.

WASHINGTON.

The following camps of instruction for all organizations of the land forces of the National Guard, state of Washington, for the year 1916, are announced:

The 2d Infantry, Troop B, Cavalry, Field Company A, Signal Corps, and the sanitary detachments assigned thereto; at the military reservation at Cosgrove, American Lake, Wash., July 9-18, inclusive.

Headquarters and all companies of the Coast Artillery Corps and sanitary detachment assigned thereto; at Fort Worden, July 16-25, inclusive.

The Naval Militia of Washington will cruise from July 15-29, inclusive, on a vessel of the U.S. Navy to be assigned for such purpose. The Naval Militia of California and Oregon will cruise on the same dates on vessels assigned to those organizations for that purpose. The vessels assigned to each of the three states in question will rendezvous at some point to be designated later and carry out such fleet maneuvers as may hereafter be arranged.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 10, 1916.

Mrs. Frank M. Andrews entertained at luncheon last Monday in honor of Miss Jocelyn, of Burlington, Vt., and her guest, Mrs. Look, of Toronto, Canada, and for Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Charles W. Foster, Mrs. John A. Barry and Miss Constance Wheeler, of Burlington. Mr. J. P. Jenkins, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Wade, left Saturday for New York. Major Harry A. Leonhauser, the new post quartermaster, is temporarily occupying quarters in the bachelor building. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey and little daughter, Betty, returned last week from Boston, where they spent ten days. Capt. James M. Burroughs, who has been the post quartermaster, left Saturday for Kansas City, his new station.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Smith gave a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter F. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Crofford and Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews. Lieut. John C. Waterman, Inf., who has been on duty with the National Guard, with station in Burlington, has been ordered to Northfield, Vt., for station. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn, Mrs. Crofford and Mrs. Buchanan. An informal dance was given Saturday evening at the club. Major and Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw were Dr. and Mrs. Graham's guests for dinner Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Powell had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Thibaut, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and Captain Herron. Lieut. William G. Meade is confined to his quarters with grippe. The Norwich University Musical Club will give a concert in the post gymnasium next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Thibaut is spending the week-end with Mrs. William C. Rivers. The Red Cross workers met at Mrs. Smedberg's on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Foster is the guest of her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, during Lieutenant Foster's absence in Washington. The Evening Bridge Club met at Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade's last week.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 17, 1916.

Mrs. William H. Smith entertained at bridge last Saturday, when the prizes were won by Mesdames Smedberg, Bartlett and Harvey. Others playing were Mesdames King, Barry, Graham, Miller, Shaw, Powell, Hunter, Howard and Jones. Major William Rivers is confined to his quarters with slight injuries received by being thrown from his horse last week. A broken bridle caused the accident. The Norwich University musical club gave a very enjoyable concert last Tuesday evening at the post exchange, which was well attended.

Lieut. William G. Meade is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of grip and will soon be out. The evening bridge club met last Wednesday with Capt. and Mrs. King. The entire garrison regrets that it has been found necessary to order Capt. Alexander B. Cox to the Fort Bayard General Hospital for treatment. His condition is not considered serious, and it is hoped that he will soon be able to return to the regiment. He has been a very popular adjutant and will be greatly missed. Mrs. Cox and the children will remain here.

Mrs. Herron returned last Wednesday after several weeks spent in New York and Pennsylvania. Capt. E. C. Jones, Med. Corps, left Friday for Philadelphia on a short leave.

Two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the Hospital Corps leave this week for Fort Sam Houston for duty on the Mexican border.

Mrs. King, from Boston, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles G. Harvey.

The Boxer Red Cross dogs, recently presented to the Army Medical Corps by Mr. Spellman, of New York, and which are in charge of Capt. E. C. Jones, M.C., commanding Ambulance Co. No. 6, at this post, are the subject of discussion regarding their subsistence. Under existing appropriations, according to the Comptroller's decision published in the Army and Navy Journal, there are no funds for feeding the dogs, and for a while it was feared they would have to be returned to the donor. For the present, however, Captain Jones has arranged for their subsistence, and

it is hoped that the next Appropriation bill will make provision for them.

Chaplain David F. Fleming left Monday for Plattsburg Barracks, where he will be a member of an examining board. A number of the officers and their wives attended a lecture Saturday evening given by ex-President Taft at the University of Vermont gymnasium on "Military and Naval Defenses of the United States." While in Burlington Mr. Taft was the guest of the President of the University of Vermont and Mrs. Benton. Following the address the members of the Sigma Phi fraternity gave a reception at the chapter house in his honor. In the receiving line were President Benton, Governor Gates, Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn and Crosby P. Miller, U.S.A., retired. Major and Mrs. Wallace De Witt entertained at dinner last Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis. A very enjoyable dance was given on Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews left by motor on Monday for Washington, going thence to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to visit Mrs. Andrews's parents, Col. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen.

The storm which visited this vicinity last week completed the breaking up of the ice on the lake, and the Burlington-Plattsburg steamers will resume their regular summer schedule next week.

Capt. Charles Romeyn has been appointed as the new adjutant, relieving Capt. A. B. Cox.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 10, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ames entertained at their home in Oswego last Monday evening as a farewell for their guest, Miss Rathbun, of Toronto, Canada. Guests from the post were Capt. and Mesdames Smith and Rees, Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and French, Miss Patti Smith and Lieutenants James, Dillman, Murphy and Eberts. Lieut. and Mrs. Walling entertained at bridge at their quarters on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Smith and Crain, Mrs. Murphy and Lieutenants Dillman, Murphy and Eberts. Lieutenant Murphy and his mother won the prizes.

Miss Patti Smith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith, returned to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday, after a short visit with her parents. Mrs. Marion O. French, wife of Lieutenant French, left Wednesday evening for Hampton, Va., to visit relatives and friends for a fortnight. Mrs. French will visit in Washington, D.C., and New York city before returning to the post.

Capt. Charles F. Crain left Wednesday on a twenty-day leave, which he will spend in Washington on business. Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and Welty, Mesdames Rees, Eberts and Bortz, Lieutenants James, Eberts, Murphy and Dillman and Dr. Forbes saw "Princess Tra La La" at the Richardson Theater on Thursday evening. A number attended the after-theater dance at the Pontiac.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 17, 1916.

Lieut. J. M. Walling delivered his address on "Army Organization" before the Citizens' club in Fulton, N.Y., on Tuesday evening. On the same evening Mesdames Crain and Walling, Miss Crain and Lieut. and Mrs. Welty attended a "safety first" meeting held in the Richardson theater by Mr. Marcus Dow, the safety expert on the New York Central Lines.

Capt. D. F. Maguire, our post surgeon, has been ill for several days with a threatened attack of appendicitis, and Dr. Edward Dowdle, M.R.C., has been ordered to active duty during his illness. Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and Welty attended the song recital given by Mr. John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, at the state armory in Oswego last Thursday evening. He was very ably assisted by Mr. Donald McBeath, violinist, and Mr. Edwin Schneider, pianist. Those from the post attending the after-concert dance at the Pontiac on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Rees, Lieuts. and Mesdames Walling and Welty, Lieutenants James, Dillman, Eberts and Murphy, Dr. Forbes and Mr. Murray Rees.

Lieutenants Walling and Welty saw the motion pictures, "United States at War," shown at the state armory in Oswego on Saturday evening. The proceeds from these exhibitions are to go into a fund for the purchase of motor trucks for the militia of New York state. Major Louis B. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Lawton, of Skaneateles, N.Y., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smith for a few hours yesterday afternoon.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 11, 1916.

An informal hop was held on March 28 at the administration building in honor of the officers of the 2d Cavalry.

Miss Dorothy O'Keefe, sister of Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, will remain with her mother at Leavenworth, Kas., for the summer. Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan is spending a few weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges at Front Royal, Va. Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey have as their guest Major McCloskey's mother, Mrs. J. McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Robert M. Barton entertained on March 28 with a dinner party prior to the informal hop. Mrs. William M. Connell has returned from Garfield Hospital, where she has been for the past three weeks.

Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey entertained at dinner recently for Major McCloskey's mother, Mrs. James McCloskey, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. William Norton was a recent guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones. Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. George Barnett have been elected honorary commandants of the National Service School to be held in May at Chevy Chase.

Lieut. Richard C. Burleson left last week for New York on temporary duty to fill the vacancy caused by the illness of Capt. Daniel W. Hand, who is at the Walter Reed Hospital. Those from the post attending the society circus held Saturday evening at the Riding and Hunt Club, of Washington, for the benefit of the Army Y.M.C.A., were Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Beukema, Mrs. George Thurber, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Griffin, Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Misses Scott, Taucher, Griffin, Pullman and Sharp.

The silver loving cup, prize for the monthly jumping contest at the Washington Riding and Hunt club, was won by Capt. William Mitchell on his fine jumping horse "Highland Chief." Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber entertained Sunday at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Beukema. Miss Merrill, of Farmington, Conn., is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott.

Lieut. Edwin P. Parker, jr., was a visitor on the post last week. The many friends of Col. Charles T. Menoher will be glad to hear that he is improving at the Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. D. H. Scott and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, entertained on Tuesday with an auction bridge party.

Lieut. James W. Riley left Monday to open the Artillery camp at Tobyhanna. The batteries will go about May 1. Mrs. Thomas W. Hollyday will leave shortly for San Antonio, Texas. Troop A, 2d Cav., entertained with a dance in the administration building on Monday evening.

The following officers of the 2d Cavalry are here on duty from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Capt. George F. Hamilton, George R. Purington, Archie Miller, Charles G. Harvey, Lieuts. Edmund A. Buchanan, Paul R. Frank, Robert W. Strong and Charles W. Foster. Mrs. Lewis Foerster and her sister, Miss Taucher, entertained on Saturday evening with a Dutch supper.

Mr. A. L. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., is having pictures on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Last Saturday evening the officers and enlisted men of the post were greatly pleased with the pictures of themselves, as Mr. Smith showed the 2d Cavalry entraining at Ethan Allen, and also pictures of the 5th Cavalry loading at Rosslyn, Va. The post has been greatly inconvenienced for the past week by the strike on the Old Dominion and Washington Virginia car line.

Mrs. Charles T. Menoher has as her guest her sister, Mrs.

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A. J. Norton, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber celebrated their "cotton" anniversary on April 7.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 17, 1916.

Mrs. Brinton was hostess at a table of bridge on Monday afternoon of this week for Mesdames Brownlee, Gilmor, Campbell and Cheeseman. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton gave a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Lane and Payne. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Haan, Miss Fisher and General Hodges. Capt. and Mrs. Geere had as their guests at a dinner party Thursday Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wildrick, Campbell and Loughry.

Mrs. Campbell gave a tea in honor of her mother, Mrs. Cheeseman, on Friday, all the ladies of the post wishing "bon voyage" to Mrs. Cheeseman, who left on Saturday for Salt Lake City, her summer home. Before the dancing at the club Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Haan entertained with a dinner for their house guest, Miss Fisher, and for Major and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Mr. Hamilton, of New York. Major and Mrs. Pearce also had dinner that evening for the Misses Ethel and Eleanor Griffith, Lieutenant Griffith, and Mr. Dick, of Atlanta, Ga.; and Lieut. and Mrs. Payne were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane.

Mrs. Charles Keeney, of San Francisco, spent several days recently as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McMillan. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown have visiting them Mrs. Brown's cousin, Mrs. Glass, of Virginia. Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry have had as their guests recently Mrs. Loughry's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, of Brooklyn. Lieut. R. S. Haggart, U.S.N., with Mrs. Haggart and little Adele, visited Totten on Sunday and will be at Whitestone Landing for some time.

The 167th Company, until lately a mortar company, has been designated a gun company and assigned to Battery Graham, which has two ten-inch rifles. The 167th Company has also moved into the barracks just vacated by the 87th Company.

A number of our officers, including Colonel Haan, Major Hall, Captain McMillan, Lieutenants Brown and Griffith, attended a meeting in Flushing Tuesday evening of a body of business men who are interested in the "preparedness" movement and who contemplate attending a citizens' training camp this summer. On Saturday afternoon these Flushing citizens motored over to Fort Totten and were drilled for several hours by Lieutenants Loughry, Brown and Griffith, assisted by a number of non-commissioned officers.

The baseball season opened with a game Sunday between a Navy team from U.S. destroyer Ammen and the Fort Totten post team, the game resulting in a victory for the home team.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 17, 1916.

The transport Kilpatrick came in from New York April 10 and sailed for Panama, by way of Galveston, April 12. While here the 73d Company, Coast Art., embarked for service in the Canal Zone. Capt. R. I. McKenney commands the 73d, the lieutenants being 1st Lieut. P. J. Horton and 2d Lieut. R. Cunningham. Other passengers on the Kilpatrick who renewed old acquaintances here were Capt. and Mrs. McKell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Hall, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury.

In honor of Capt. and Mrs. R. I. McKenney, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark gave a tea at the Chamberlin Monday for Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. W. L. Little. Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes had dinner Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. R. I. McKenney and for Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Gulick.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas and their two daughters, Mary and Mabel, had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Buttgenbach Monday. Lieut. L. D. Booth left Monday for New York to visit his family. Mrs. I. A. Haynes has organized a Fort Monroe branch of the Red Cross Society for the purpose of gathering Red Cross supplies. The members are to devote three hours a week to this charitable work. Major J. A. Brady, I.G., is here for annual inspection of these coast defenses.

Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained at bridge Monday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Embree. Mrs. R. C. Garrett won the prize. After cards Mrs. Haines, with the following guests, had tea at the Chamberlin: Mesdames Koenig, Gorham, Wilson, Seaman and Miss Pierce. Mrs. R. P. Reeder and children have arrived for a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford. Mrs. S. G. Shurtle had tea in honor of Mrs. R. I. McKenney on Tuesday. Mrs. Koenig gave a card party Tuesday for Mesdames Lincoln, Hines, Seaman, Willett, Garrett, Haines, Lehr, Bender, O'Rear, Embree, Misses Sadler and Pierce. Prizes were won by Mesdames Willett, Seaman and O'Rear. Mrs. F. T. Hines and Miss Pierce poured.

Mrs. Brown gave a tea at the Chamberlin Tuesday for Mesdames Nugent, Stark, Lincoln, Knight and Miss Sadler. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Miss Sadler dined with Mr. G. F. Adams Tuesday. Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at cards Wednesday in honor of Mrs. E. P. Tignor's sister, Mrs. Smith. Prizes were won by Mesdames Knight, Hines, Lohr, Seydell and Miss Sadler. The honor guest was presented with a prize. Mrs. A. H. Sunderland and Mrs. J. K. Crain poured.

Mrs. R. C. Garrett had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Sharp, of Norfolk, Miss Pierce, Gen. and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Gibson and her little daughter, of Fort Slocum, N.Y., are guests of

Mrs. C. N. Wilson. Mrs. Lohr gave a tea Thursday at the Chamberlin for Mesdames Gibson, Embree, Willett, Garrett, Haines, Miss Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson, Lieuts. D. S. Lenzner and Melberg.

Col. D. W. Ketcham entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. S. O. Vestal, Capt. and Mesdames A. L. Rhoades, W. G. Peace, E. C. Long. Mrs. S. C. Cardwell and small son are visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brigham. Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. W. L. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Groom, Dr. and Mrs. Hope, Mrs. McGowan, Mr. G. F. Adams, Mr. Hefflinger and Capt. R. H. Jordan. Mrs. Sterns and Miss Sterns left Saturday after a visit to Mrs. W. W. Rose.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Sunderland had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Gulick, Lincoln, Rhoades and Hines. In honor of Miss Sadler, Mrs. E. Reybold entertained at cards on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. W. G. Peace and Miss Sadler. On Friday afternoon Mrs. E. P. Tignor gave a card party for her guest, Mrs. Smith. Winning prizes were Mesdames Nugent, Willford, Hines and Kemble and Miss Berry. Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Mrs. Horowitz poured. Col. and Mrs. Haynes had dinner Friday for Mrs. Fowler, Miss Lennard, Mr. Lennard, Major Brady and Colonel Ketcham.

Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Long gave a dinner Friday for Misses Sheppard and Capwell, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Reybold, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett, Lieutenants Loustolot, Holland, Cocroft and Cook. Mrs. Austin left this week for her home in South Carolina after spending the winter with her son, Capt. T. C. Austin. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr gave a dinner Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Garrett, Willett, Bender, Warner and Koenig.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gorham had dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson and Captain Bowen. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Mrs. Hope, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Willford, Mr. Scott and Mr. Skinner. Capt. and Mrs. Peace had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland and Capt. T. C. Austin. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lyman, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines.

The whole garrison was included in an invitation from Mr. G. F. Adams to a fancy dress ball he gave Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Miss Sadler, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. D. S. Lenzner. Captain Bowen entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Mrs. Gibson, Miss Capwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gorham, Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson, Lieutenants Cook and Serles. Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton spent this week in Washington. Mrs. C. L. Fenton's aunt, Mrs. De Lacour, of Stratford, Conn., left Saturday after a visit to Mrs. Fenton. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wildrick.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., April 17, 1916.

Mrs. Ridgway on Wednesday was hostess at a luncheon, followed by auction, for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Barnes and Hugh Brown. Miss Nickerson last week was the guest of Mrs. Laurence Watts, who with Lieutenant Watts entertained at dinner for her and Captain Bunker, Lieutenants Foote and Villaret.

Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained at auction Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Mrs. Edwin Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton, Captain Lomax and Lieutenant Harmon. The prizes were won by Miss Quinton and Captain Lomax. Mrs. Walker was hostess Thursday for the auction club. Prize-winners were Mrs. Chamberlaine and Mrs. Barnes.

Mrs. Alfred Quinton, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, has returned to Washington.

The Fort Banks bowling club played Wednesday evening at the post exchange, after which Lieut. and Mrs. McLoughlin entertained a supper party at their quarters. Mrs. Robert Davis entertained at auction Thursday for Mrs. Ashburne, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Wills, of Fort Banks, and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Barbour and Miss Paul, of Winthrop. Mrs. Wills won first prize. Col. and Mrs. Alan Kelton and their daughter, Mrs. Owens, wife of Lieutenant Commander Owens, U.S.N., were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton Sunday.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 17, 1916.

Chaplain Londahl is being examined for promotion. Mrs. Perrine is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ryder. On Friday a tea was given by Mrs. Ryder in honor of her mother. Receiving with Mrs. Ryder were Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Root and Mrs. O'Neil. Mesdames Bandholtz and Chamberlain served tea and coffee and Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Lough assisted. The table was lovely with its dainty bridal gifts and beautiful roses were to be seen everywhere. Mrs. B. B. Buttler and Jane are home again.

Capt. R. O. Van Horn addressed a large meeting of Plattsburgers at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Thursday on the all absorbing topic of the day, the military camp now soon to open. It is rumored that Major Bandholtz has been selected by General Wood to command the camps this summer and this is causing much satisfaction everywhere, as Major Bandholtz is considered a most able officer. The road back of the post leading to the summer camp is now undergoing much needed repairs. All the ice has left the lake and the boats begin running this week.

Major H. L. Threlkeld returned from Kentucky on Wednesday. His father is still very ill.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., April 18, 1916.

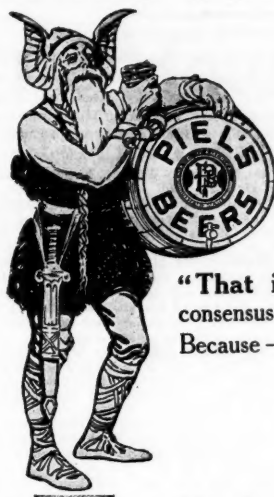
A delightful dance was given by Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, April 4, for Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman entertained at dinner April 5 for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke and Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael. A yellow tea was given by Mrs. J. O. Steger and Mrs. G. I. Jones in honor of Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., on April 5. Mesdames Walke, Carmichael and Summers poured.

Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke gave a dance at the mine store house on April 6 for Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen. All the officers and ladies in these defenses were invited, a special boat accommodating the guests. Guests from Fort Terry were Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Captains Werthebaker and Barclay, Lieut. and Mrs. E. T. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. S. S. Giffin, the Misses Fee, Lieutenants Goodrick, Halbert, Bull and Hogan. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, of Fort Michie, were present, as were nearly all the officers and ladies of Wright. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Walke were Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Mrs. J. L. Bevans and Mrs. Jones, mother of Lieut. C. R. Jones. After the dance supper was served for the entire party at Colonel Walke's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen left the post April 10, after spending the last days with Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, for a visit to Mrs. Ruhlen's home, thence to Tacoma, Wash., to visit Col. and Mrs. Ruhlen, before going to Honolulu in June.

Mrs. La Forge gave a dainty bridge party on April 6 for Mesdames Stopford, Mould, Steger, Freeman, Tidball, Crissy, Jones, Payne, Chapman, Summers, Whitaker and Edmunds. Prizes were won by Mesdames Freeman, Jones and Stopford. Mrs. Giffin, of Fort Terry, was also a tea guest. Mrs. Wegemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. La Forge, has returned, after spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Claudius Seaman, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Major and Mrs. Carmichael had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Major Robert Winn, Mrs. G. I. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne. Lieut. and Mrs. T. E. Summers's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Walke, Miss Whitaker and Lieutenant Wogan.

Mrs. Abney Payne and son, Billy, have recently returned, after spending the winter in Virginia, and a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Hardaway, at Fort Howard. Capt. George



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F. Connolly and children and Miss Gibbons have arrived and are occupying quarters of Captain Crissy, who has taken the former quarters of Lieutenant Ruhlen. Mrs. S. H. Mould is on a trip to New York.

Mrs. E. L. Glasgow, wife of Major Glasgow, who has been quite ill, is convalescing from her recent operation at the Lawrence Hospital, New London. The bachelors gave a dinner at the mess Saturday for Mesdames J. L. Bevans, M. O. Shaw, G. I. Jones and Wegemann, Miss Whitaker, Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger, Major Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman and Lieut. and Mrs. Summers. The hosts were Lieutenants Wogan, Haw, Jones, Teter and Ljungstedt. After dinner the bachelors gave a dance at the mine store house for the officers and ladies of the post.

The Rev. R. L. McQuary was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Walke over Sunday. Mrs. James B. Haskell, of Fort Michie, is visiting her parents in Montclair, N.J.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 18, 1916.

A dance was given on Wednesday night by the officers and ladies of Fort Hancock for the officers of the harbor posts and their families. The music was furnished by the Fort Totten orchestra, and a buffet supper was served at the club by Mazetti. Mrs. Pratt's guests for dinner and the hop were Miss Hunter and Miss Harrison, of Fort Terry, N.Y.; in the afternoon she gave a tea for her guests, inviting the officers and ladies of this garrison and the Proving Ground to meet them.

Major and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner for Mrs. Higgins, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Lieutenant Easterday, of Fort Hamilton, and Lieutenant Blackmore. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison's dinner guests were Colonel Williams and Major Westervelt, and Captain Procter, of Fort Totten. Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley gave a dinner for Miss Ella Carpenter and Miss Florence Rising, of New York, Captain Richardson and Lieutenants Lewis, Shurtleff and Kimball. Other guests for the hop were Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Miss Colden Ruggles, Miss Dorothy Mills and Lieutenants Bethel and Buyers, of Governors Island, Lieutenant Larabee, of Fort Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddell and Lieutenant King, of Fort Wadsworth, Mr. Littleton and Mr. McGee and the officers of the Proving Ground.

Dr. Harrison W. Stuckey reported for duty Saturday and has since been the guest of Colonel Skerrett. Mrs. F. L. Gopen, who has spent the winter with her son, Capt. Nelson Gopen, left Saturday for her home in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Selby H. Frank, who has been ill since her return from Louisville, Ky., is convalescent. Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Dodson entertained the Bowling Club on Monday night.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., April 18, 1916.

After twenty-seven and one-half years in the Marine Corps, during which he saw much service, including three years in the Philippines, Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Kelley is passing the remainder of his days in his pleasant home on Thornton street, Portsmouth, purchased for him by the son of a Philadelphia millionaire, who served in his command in the Philippines and was rescued from the Filipinos by Sergeant Kelley and a squad as he and his companions were about to be put to death.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., has resumed his duties as commanding officer at the naval prison after completing his course at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. D. A. McElduff, U.S.N., aid to the industrial manager, is on a ten-day leave. During his absence Lieut. R. E. Sampson, U.S.N., is acting as aid.

Machinist Harry Champeno, U.S.N., has received his commission as chief machinist, which dates from Dec. 23, 1915.

A very thoughtful act was carried out by order of Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant, during the visit of the Spanish ship Almirante Lobo. In order that the officers and men of the Spanish navy transport might not be embarrassed the tablets were removed from the Spanish trophy guns which ornament the lawn in front of the administration building. These are from the former Spanish ships Maria Teresa and Viscaya, of the once famous fleet of Admiral Cervera, which met destruction at Santiago on July 3, 1898. On the departure of the transport for Spain the tablets were put back in place.

Augustus Stevenson, who until his retirement last fall was the oldest employee in point of service at this yard, died Saturday at his home in Kittery, aged eighty years. Mr. Stevenson was a mechanic of the old school and invented a wood bending machine, which is still used by the Government. He is survived by one grandson, the son of the late Chief

Carpenter Wilbur Stevenson, U.S.N., who died in the Service in the Philippines about five years ago.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 16, 1916.

Mr. Will Simpson, of St. Louis, spent Sunday as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Tate entertained at supper on Sunday for Mrs. Young, Miss Mary Smith, Dr. Lauderdale, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Edwards, of Lake Forest. Mrs. Henry W. Bond, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. von Schrader, returned to her home in St. Louis on Monday. Mrs. W. E. Davis, of Fort Wayne, Ind., arrived Monday to be the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. E. Davis, for over-night.

Mrs. W. O. Johnson had dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Callard and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. McClure and her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Leavenworth, are stopping in Chicago at the Hotel del Prado. On Wednesday Mrs. Clark gave a luncheon in their honor at the Athletic club and for Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith, taking her guests later to the matinee. Mrs. Davis spent two days this week with relatives in La Grange, Ill.

Col. and Mrs. George O. Cress visited the post on Friday and were guests of Major and Mrs. Grote for luncheon. Mrs. Colburn, of Evanston, spent Saturday as the guest of Mrs. Grote, who entertained at bridge in her honor. Those present were Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. von Schrader, who carried off the prize for high score.

Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson gave a dinner at their home in Chicago on Saturday for Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Koch. Others present were Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Clark, Colonel Carbaugh, Major Durand, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Westcott. Mrs. Porter and Francis are spending the week-end with Captain Porter's family in Chicago.

A bad accident occurred on Thursday when the team used by the commanding officer ran away, smashing the carriage to pieces and injuring the driver quite seriously.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 8, 1916.

Mrs. T. H. Cunningham left Saturday to visit her father, Mr. Gillespie, 505 North First street, Waco, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a dinner for Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin and Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier. Mr. and Mrs. Volz gave a delightfully informal dance Friday evening, honoring their cousin, Miss Dorris Griswald, of New York city. Mrs. Thomas Dorn assisted with the serving of a delicious buffet supper.

Mrs. P. W. Corbusier gave an attractive children's luncheon for the five little sons of Capt. G. R. Pritchard—Erskine Lippincott, Chandler Robins, John Lininger, Alden Crane and James Mars. Mrs. John T. Kennedy gave an auction bridge party for Mesdames Volz, Dorn, Copeland, Stancil, Hyde, Smith, Hunter, Elmer, Stokes, Misses Marguerite Marshall and Dorris Griswald. Lieut. and Mrs. I. Spalding are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine daughter weighing eight pounds. Mrs. T. R. Rivers gave an informal tea to meet the Rev. Father Mullahy, the Paulist priest from Chicago. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott poured tea and Mrs. Harding Polk assisted. Lieut. I. P. Swift goes to join his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, in Mexico, on account of the Manchu law. He will serve six months with his regiment and will then return to Fort Riley as an instructor in the school, where he has been on duty for two years. Lieutenant Swift will leave Sunday.

Mrs. W. W. Overton and Mrs. W. H. Smith entertained for some of the small children Saturday with a moving picture party. Refreshments were served afterward at Mrs. Overton's apartments. The guests were Masters Erskine Lippincott, Chandler Robins, Billy Corbusier and Barnard, Charles, Frank, John and Ronald Pritchard. Mrs. Harding Polk and her two small sons, Jimmie and Jackie, and sister, Miss Mary Fleming, left Saturday for their home in Burlington, Iowa, to visit her parents, while Lieutenant Polk is in Mexico with his regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Polk have been stationed at Riley for two years. Telegrams were received acquainting Mrs. Rivers of the illness of Col. T. R. Rivers. Mrs. Rivers left at once for El Paso, where the Colonel will be moved from Casas Grandes as soon as his condition permits. His friends at Fort Riley and Junction City are pleased to hear of his daily improvement.

Lieut. H. M. Rayner spent a few days in Kansas City last week. Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen after spending a few days with their son, Lieut. T. de la M. Allen, have left for Washington, D.C., and will then proceed to their station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. Elmer

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were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy on Friday. Mrs. W. J. Stokes gave an informal tea for Mesdames Rhodes, Eastman, Dickson, Turner, Robins, Stancil and Miss Robins. Mrs. I. P. Swift was dinner guest of Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes Sunday. Mrs. G. B. Pritchard gave a small tea for Mesdames Swift, Crane, Kennedy, Griffith and Elmer Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott gave a supper for Mesdames Lininger, Hunter and Wainwright.

Orders have been received transferring Capt. G. B. Pritchard, 10th Cav., and Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., to the 4th Cavalry, now stationed in Honolulu. These two officers have been attending the Mounted Service School and were relieved a month ago to join their regiments in Mexico. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. P. Hatfield have arrived from the South, where they have been spending the winter, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a dinner for Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. Clarence Lininger. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Montgomery gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. I. P. Swift, Lieut. I. S. Martin and T. R. Hiram. Gen. and Mrs. Frank U. Robinson are house guests of Mrs. G. B. Pritchard. Mrs. I. P. Swift dined Wednesday with Mrs. H. D. Chamberlain. Mrs. W. H. Arnold, from New York city, is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. H. Mars. Mrs. Edwards, of Manhattan, spent the day with Mrs. P. W. Corbush. Lieut. J. T. Donnelly went to Kansas City to see the performance of Pavlova and will return in a few days.

The news of the sudden death of Mrs. L. B. McAfee, wife of Captain McAfee, Med. Corps, at Fort Riley, April 12, was received with the greatest sorrow by all her friends in the garrison. The circumstances were particularly sad, her husband being absent at the time on active service at Columbus, N.M. Her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Deshon, Med. Corps, were also far away, being stationed in Panama. All extend the deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 5, 1916.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, left Monday for Colorado Springs, St. Louis and the Admiral's old home in Missouri. They will be gone two months, continuing on to Washington, where Mrs. Sebree will attend the convention of the Navy League as a delegate.

Lieut. Charles Maddox, formerly radio officer on the staff of Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, has gone to San Francisco to assume command of the northern California radio district. Lieut. William S. Hogg, flotilla radio officer, under Comdr. F. N. Freeman, will go on the San Diego as his successor.

Capt. Frank W. Wright, member of the Coast Artillery Reserve of Portland, Ore., has arrived as a pupil at the North Island Aviation School, having been detailed by the Aero Club of America to learn the art of flying. When he has secured his pilot's license he will stand ready for orders from the War Department for aviation duty.

Capt. C. C. Culver, 3d Cav., secretary of the Signal Corps Aviation School, sustained a broken collarbone by a bad fall from his horse at North Island Saturday.

At the matinee dance at Hotel del Coronado last Saturday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., retired, entertained a party of thirty. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry W. Hill, U.S.N., entertained nearly 100 guests. Miss Sarah Hunter, daughter of Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, was hostess to about forty.

Col. William A. Glassford, U.S.A., took command of the North Island Aviation School yesterday morning, succeeding Capt. A. S. Cowan. Colonel Glassford's son, Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., is stationed here as commander of the First Division of the Pacific Destroyer Flotilla.

San Diego, Cal., April 10, 1916.

Rear Admiral John E. Merry, U.S.N., retired, is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel while visiting the Panama-California International Exposition. Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., have returned from a visit of several months in Ohio. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., has let a contract for the construction of a fourteen-room house, concrete with plaster finish, at Coronado. It is expected this handsome home will be ready for occupancy by Aug. 1.

Major John Stafford, U.S.A., retired, a resident of this city for eight years, has been ordered to active duty at Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, and left for his post Saturday night. Mrs. Stafford will remain here for the present. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and his aid, Captain Bridger, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday.

Two companies and the band from the San Diego Army and Navy Academy have gone into camp near the marine barracks at the exposition. Capt. Thomas A. Davis, formerly 6th U.S. Vol. Inf., and Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, U.S.A., retired, are in charge of the camp.

Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robertson gave a luncheon on board the U.S.S. San Diego Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibson, of San Francisco. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, U.S.A., Med. Insp., and Mrs. Edward S. Bogart, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Morris and J. J. Hernan.

William R. Cushman, jr., son of Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, secured the highest rating in an examination for appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy recently held at the direction of Congressman William Kettner, of this district. His average in the mental test was 96.31.

Twelve guests were entertained at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Sunday by Med. Insp. and Mrs. Edward S. Bogart, U.S.N., including Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford, jr., and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C. Capt. A. H. Acher, U.S.A., was host to thirty-five guests Saturday night at the U. S. Grant grill.

Twelve members of the class of 1905, U.S. Naval Academy, gathered at an elaborate dinner at the Cuyamaca Club last night, this being the largest reunion since the class left the institution. Those attending were Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, retired, Ensign Coburn S. Marston, retired, Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Edmund S. Root, George C. Pegram, Sylvester H. Lawton, James S. Woods, Ross S. Culp, Hugh Brown, William

P. Gaddis and Harold G. Bowen and Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 9, 1916.

Mrs. Schlanser gave a bridge party Tuesday afternoon to the ladies of the post. Prizes were won by Mesdames Johnson, Doyle and Ashburn. Mrs. Beery and Mrs. Hollingsworth assisted the hostess in serving. Other guests were Mesdames Mason, Orton, Biegler, Burr, Morse, Boak, Schmitter, Thompson, Chunn, Smith, Townes, Warfield, Weaver, Kellond, Ruffner, Mesdames Boak, Misses Howard and Braustetter. Capt. and Mrs. Beery had a little chafing-dish supper Tuesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Biegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle.

Mrs. Ruffner entertained Mesdames Doyle, Boak and Smith with a table of bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Orton gave an attractive bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Johnson, Beery, Biegler, Burr, Schmitter, Schlanser, Smith, Rush, Doyle, Boak, Morse, Ashburn, Mason, Weaver and Hollingsworth and Misses Howard and Braustetter. Mesdames Mason, Johnson and Boak won the prizes. Mrs. Johnson presided at the tea table and Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Weaver assisted in serving.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner before the hop Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter, Madame Boak and Miss Braustetter. Dr. and Mrs. Warfield gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn. Mrs. Burr and Miss Howard.

An informal hop was given Friday night by the officers and ladies of the post. Mesdames Morse and Rush were the hostesses of the evening. Lieutenant Thompson returned from Fort Leavenworth Sunday.

Miss Marion McIntyre, who has been the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Adams for several weeks, left Saturday for New York to resume her studies at Miss Merrill's school.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 16, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson gave a supper Sunday, honoring their guest, Mrs. Burr. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Morse and Miss Howard. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Madame Boak and Mrs. Doyle. Mrs. Thompson had a table of bridge Monday afternoon for Mesdames Doyle, Schmitter and Smith, Misses Brenner and Braustetter.

Mrs. Mason was hostess at the meeting of the bridge club Tuesday. Mesdames Thompson, Johnson, Ruffner and Warfield won prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Chunn gave a chafing-dish supper Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Madame Ashburn, Dr. and Mrs. Boak and Madame Boak.

Mrs. Beery entertained Thursday afternoon with a bridge and five hundred party. Miss Braustetter won the bridge prize and Mrs. Rush the five hundred. Mrs. Biegler and Mrs. Chunn assisted. Other guests were Mesdames Johnson, Ruffner, Taylor, Mason, Schlanser, Orton, Morse, Doyle, Rush, Weaver, Warfield, Hollingsworth, Boak, Madame Boak, Misses Howard, Brenner and Braustetter. Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Biegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rush, Madame Boak and Miss Brenner.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson's dinner guests Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Madame Boak, Mrs. Doyle and Miss Howard. Mrs. Burr left Monday night for her home in Washington, D.C. Mr. Kenneth Yeates, who has been the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, left Sunday for Salt Lake.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 9, 1916.

Miss Elizabeth Mitchell and her guest, Miss Charlotte Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., who have been spending the spring vacation with Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, returned to school in Omaha on Monday. Mrs. M. L. Jarvis entertained with a line party on Monday at the Orpheum Theater as a farewell to Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, when her guests were Misses Roberta Fleming, Ethel Allen, Elizabeth Knight, Ruth Moody and Miss Hornbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Miss Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt., who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene for a fortnight, returned on Monday to their home. Mrs. J. B. Gowen gave a bridge-tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. McMasters, wife of Captain McMasters, at present in Mexico. Bridge was played by twelve guests, the favors being won by Miss Shug Reaume, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. E. D. Scott. About twenty additional guests came in for tea, when Mrs. Gowen was assisted by Mrs. E. D. Scott, Miss Field and Misses Dorothy and Helene Gowen.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman entertained the Thursday Club this week as a pleasure for her house guest, Mrs. James Curwen, of Boston. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Marx gave a bridge-supper on Wednesday for Messrs. and Mesdames Hiram Wilson, E. D. Lyle, Harry Ripley, Lee Bond, Mrs. Richards and Miss Gillen. Mrs. B. Phillips and children arrived Friday from Indianapolis to visit Mrs. Phillips's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, of Leavenworth. Later in the month they will be joined by Lieutenant Phillips and will go to Spokane, Wash., where Lieutenant Phillips will be stationed.

Mrs. James G. Hannah gave a bridge party on Thursday in honor of Mrs. William Rogers, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Mrs. Richard McMasters and for Mesdames Olson, Gowen, King, Kerrick, Wheeler, Andres, Jarvis, Lloyd, Van Tuyl, Mrs. Roberta Fleming and Mrs. William, of West Virginia. Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mesdames Hearn, Marx, Bjornstad and Nuttman, Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, of Boston, Mrs. Richards and Miss Gillen, of New York, enjoyed a delightful progressive dinner on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Crowley are entertaining Miss Myrtle Standiford, of Kansas City, Mo., for the week-end. Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, who underwent an operation at the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., is improving. Miss Suzanne Rice, who has been attending Miss Willard's School in Troy, N.Y., is spending the spring vacation with her parents at the garrison. Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Morrow, Crawford, Ferguson, Major Winslip, Captain Bailey, Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle and Mrs. William West. Mrs. James S. Parker, who has been ill at the post hospital, is convalescent at her home here.

Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tapes entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Colonel Holbrook, who will soon leave for his regiment. There were twelve guests. Mrs. William C. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, 27th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Olson. Mr. and Mrs. James D. Curwen, of Boston, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 15, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow are entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney. Mr. Percival Wilson, who has been attending the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, is spending the spring vacation with his parents. Major and Mrs. Kirby Walker announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, April 5. Miss Emilie Cabanne, guest of her sister, Mrs. Austin A. Parker, and Captain Parker for several months, left on Thursday for Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Griffes entertained on Saturday with a theater party, followed by a tea at the Green Tea Room, for the members of her Sunday school class and a few other friends. Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad gave a luncheon on Friday for Mrs. Valentine, of Burlington, Iowa, guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Bundel. The guests included Mesdames Valentine, Bundel, Nuttman, Curwen, Eltinge, Ryder, Jarvis, Scott, Anthony, Miss Roberta Fleming, Miss Shields.

Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner are entertaining Mrs. C. H. Cochran, of Muskogee, Okla. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman gave a dinner on Friday previous to the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, of Boston,

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Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Morrow and Major Blanton Winship. Mrs. William Rogers, of Fort Sheridan, recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Olson, is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Conger.

Mrs. C. C. Valentine, of Burlington, Iowa, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Bundel, and Captain Bundel. Little Miss Katherine Gregory, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory, and little Susan Mann, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Mann, are ill with scarlet fever. Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman for a fortnight, left Monday for their home in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Clayton, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Bailey, for some months, returned Sunday to her home in Lima, Ohio.

Major Sedgwick Rice and Miss Suzanne Rice left on Wednesday for Rochester, Minn., to join Mrs. Rice, who is convalescing from an operation at the Mayo Hospital. Miss Rice, who has been spending her spring vacation at the garrison, will return the first of the week to the Emma Willard School at Troy, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk arrived on Saturday from Manila, P.I., where they have been stationed for two years, to be guests of Mrs. Gottschalk's mother, Mrs. Harrie Markel, of Leavenworth. Lieutenant Gottschalk leaves the first of the week to join his regiment, while Mrs. Gottschalk will remain with her mother for some months.

Mrs. Howard Anderson, guest of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Fiske, left Saturday for El Paso, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Hearn entertained on Saturday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, of Boston, Mrs. John S. Cheney, Mrs. Clifford Cheney and Miss Emily Cheney, all of South Manchester, Conn., are guests of Major S. A. Cheney. Mrs. M. S. Jarvis entertained the Thursday luncheon club this week. The other guests were Mesdames Hannah, McMasters, Curwen and Valentine and Miss Fleming. In honor of Miss Emily Cheney and Mrs. Cheney, Miss Mary Fuller entertained about forty guests at a bridge tea on Friday.

As a part of the national movement of the American Red Cross to increase its membership to a million, the Fort Leavenworth Chapter, with Mrs. Henry A. Greene as chairman and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson secretary, is conducting a vigorous campaign to assist in the work by increasing its own membership, now numbering 200. For the first week its efforts have been entirely educational, with especially prepared articles in the local papers daily, explaining the work being performed through the "Visiting Nurse Service," the "First Aid to the Injured," the sale of "Christmas Seals" for prevention of tuberculosis; details of relief work in fires, floods, earthquakes and epidemics throughout the world, showing that the Red Cross goes hand in hand, not with war alone, but whatever disaster may come in time of peace. On Sunday the clergymen of the various churches are to speak on this subject from the pulpits, and all of these efforts will be followed during the ensuing week by every known form of invitation to "Join the Red Cross Now."

Mrs. Seymour, of Panama, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Swartz, and Lieutenant Swartz. Mrs. John W. Wheeler gave a pretty informal tea Sunday for a few friends, including Mrs. Cheney, Misses Cheney, Knight and Margaret Murphy. Capt. and Mrs. Daley and Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were hosts for a "tacky" party at the quarters of Captain Daley Saturday evening. The guests were in grotesque costumes, and after an evening of dancing and games a delicious supper was served.

The Boston Opera Company and Madame Pavlova, which appeared in Kansas City this week, drew large audiences from the post. Among those who attended the performances were Mesdames Jarvis, Morgan, Dodge, Hearn, Ward, Mitchell, Daley, Swartz, Seymour, Meals, Spencer and Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Knight, Miss Knight and Miss Reaume. Mrs. John W. Wheeler, bride of the garrison, was honor guest at two delightful functions this week. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Rapp Brush, who was the matron of honor at Mrs. Wheeler's wedding, entertained at bridge, followed by tea, for Mrs. Wheeler; and on Thursday Miss Margaret Murphy, of Leavenworth, presided at a charming luncheon for Mrs. Wheeler. At the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society, Branch No. 4, Wednesday, at the quarters of Mrs. Henry A. Greene, a special guest was Mrs. Charles Crawford, of the National Organization Committee.

Major Charles Crawford, General Staff, addressed the Army Service Schools Friday morning. Major and Mrs. Crawford were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Drum during their stay at the post. The members of the Signal Class were guests at a banquet given in Kansas City Friday by the Signal Corps of the city. Major Wildman was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles was hostess Thursday at a charming luncheon at the officers' new mess for Mrs. Fletcher Knight and Miss Elizabeth Knight, of Rochester, N.Y. Other guests were Mrs. Charles Crawford, of Washington, Mesdames Catron, Moreno, Spencer, Miss Mary Fuller and Miss Reaume.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 10, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson entertained at supper Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel, Mrs. and Miss Turner and Mr. and Mrs. Baker. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins were hosts at dinner Tuesday for Colonel Kenly, Mrs. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Dr. and Mrs. White. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles and Lieut. and Mesdames Donovan and Tyndall.

Mrs. Kennedy entertained at a pretty tea on Wednesday complimentary to Miss Turner. Each guest was presented with a card and pencil and requested to use her skill at recalling proverbs. Mrs. Turner received first prize for guessing all of them correctly. Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Donovan were close seconds. Mrs. Crosby received the consolation prize and Miss Turner a pretty guest prize. Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Jones poured tea. Other guests included Mesdames Harris, Dillingham, Baker, Gunkel, Pyles, Watson and Miss Ethel Jones and Mesdames White and Crampton, of St. Louis.

Lieutenant Harris has recently purchased a five-passenger Vieile motor car. Mrs. Donovan entertained at an attractive bridge party Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. Crosby. Mrs. Collins won first prize. Other guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Stodter, Tyndall, Harris and Miss Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. McCam-

mon, Lieuts. and Mesdames Harris and Donovan, Mrs. Crosby and Lieutenant Rucker.

Mrs. Crampton entertained the Ladies' Card Club at her home in St. Louis Friday. Prize-winners were Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Crampton. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon entertained at cards Friday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Watson and Dillingham, Captain Caldwell and Lieutenant Rucker. Mrs. White was hostess at a luncheon and one table of bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. Crosby. Mrs. Stodter received first prize, Mrs. Crosby guest prize and Mesdames Harris and Collins the cut prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill and Judge Evans, of St. Louis. The Rev. Wilton O. Beebe, of Roodhouse, Ill., who recently took the examination for chaplain at this depot, has received his commission and was a visitor at the post this week.

Capt. John Marcus Craig, post adjutant, is spending a few days' leave at his home in Garnet, Kas. Several of the officers of the post attended the Odeon on Friday night to hear ex-President Taft speak on preparedness, under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 8, 1916.

The headquarters baseball team won an interesting game from the Potchernicks, members of the City League, on the Army post diamond Sunday, 6 to 4. The soldier combination got to Gotthard early in the battle, acquiring a lead which it was well-nigh impossible to overcome, while, on the other hand, Holbrook held the City Leaguers to no runs and one hit up to the seventh frame, when the bats of Imbau, Mannay and O'Bannon played havoc with his delivery, making three runs off five hits in that frame.

Mrs. J. S. Rogers and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers, of Fort Sam Houston, entertained with a luncheon at the Menger Wednesday for Mesdames Funston, Bell, jr., Madden, Winn, Marquart, Van Dune, Case, Wilkins, Clem, Galbraith, Lee, Pratt, Cushman, Clarke, Wildman, Stewart, Hanson, Clegg, W. E. Wroe, of Chicago; Wilson and Miss Gibson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Lieut. Roderick Dew, 17th Inf., stopped over on the post on Tuesday en route to his station, Eagle Pass. Lieut. George E. Lovell, who has been here taking his examination for the Aviation Corps, left Monday. Gen. James Parker, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. A. G. Hixon, returned Monday from an inspection trip of the lower Rio Grande.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., entertained at luncheon yesterday in the Menger hotel for her daughter, Mrs. William Scott Wood, who is her guest for an indefinite stay, and for Mesdames Funston, Wroe, Aubrey, Stier, Bundy, Maverick, Wilson, Woodhull, Rogers, Bain, Martindale, Galbraith, Burruss, Pyle, Clayton, Baxter, Lee, Winn, Bailey, Laubach, Campbell, Barnum, Jannin, Thompson, Ireland, Wilkins, Smith, Payne, Dwight, Hawkins, Bunker, Reeves, Rucker, Read, Howell, Jones, Giesting, Adams, Jordan, Parrott, Allen, Raborg, Craig, Cushman, Pratt, Misses Florence Ridenbaugh, Alice O'Grady, Julia Goode, Ruth Bell, Keane, Dorothy Laubach, Wilkins, Winn.

Among the officers who have registered this week are Chaplain C. C. Bateman, from Fort Clark; Lieut. S. C. Reynolds, 3d Cav., of Brownsville; Capt. Ernest V. D. Murphy, 4th Inf., and Lieut. J. F. Davis, 3d Cav. On Wednesday Mrs. Parrott entertained at a delightful luncheon for Mr. Robert Lewis and Miss Hession. Other guests were Mr. Byram, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Paul Raborg, Madam Parrott and Mrs. William D. Geary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lapham entertained last evening with a buffet supper, prior to the informal hop at Fort Sam Houston. The guests were the Misses Louise Richardson, of Atlanta, Ga., Octavia Bullis, Julia Goode, Amy Heard, Marguerite Heard, Margaret Graham, Mesdames Cushman, Austin, Pratt, Van Voorhis, Capt. and Mrs. Reeves, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterling, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Captain Howze, Lieutenants Peyton, Wallace, Odell, Magruder, Harris and Hixon.

Col. and Mrs. Bundy left Friday for Indiana, where Mrs. Bundy's father is reported as being seriously ill. Miss Katherine Winn left Saturday for the East. She expects to be away from the post until summer. Lieut. H. R. Odell has reported here for duty. Miss Louise Richardson, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived Friday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. James H. Reeves.

Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., from El Paso, has been admitted to the base hospital here. On Sunday Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg and Mr. Clausen.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 15, 1916.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mesdames Bailey, Austin and Wood served at the polo tea Sunday. Mrs. Mayo is convalescing rapidly from her recent illness. Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee entertained at dinner Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. George Bell, jr., Col. and Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, Mrs. William S. Wood, Dr. Thompson and Loren Fletcher.

Miss Octavia Bullis had an informal supper Sunday for Miss Elsie Schmitt, Miss Marguerite Heard, Captain Howze, Mr. Jack Darragh, Lieutenants McGregor and Rafferty. Dancing in the Fiesta Fête are Misses Elsie Schmitt, Octavia Bullis, Marjorie Metcalfe, Katherine Winn and Dorothy Laubach. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Miss Hessin, guest of her sister, Mrs. Glen Edgerton, left Monday for her home. Mrs. Linwood Hanson arrived last week. Mrs. Glen Edgerton and baby left this week for El Paso, where they will join Captain Edgerton.

Six periods of unusually fast polo, played under the round robin system, between three teams, saw the San Antonio four emerge winner Sunday afternoon. Under the round robin system each team played each of the other two chukkers. In this time San Antonio scored 5 goals, the Cavalry 2 and the Artillery 3. The closest match of the afternoon took place in the two periods between the civilians and Artillery. Each scored a goal, but the Artillery lost a quarter point on a safety. The score was 1 to 3. San Antonio defeated the Cavalry, 4 to 0, and the Cavalry won from the Artillery, 2 to 0. The apparent inconsistency of these scores is attributed to the fact that the Cavalry was better mounted against the Artillery than it was against the civilians. Although both G. Meadows and Kayton played good polo at Nos. 4 and 1, respectively, Blocker and Lapham between them did the brilliant work, being mounted in style and also being at top form in their stick work. They came near being a whole team all by themselves. The Cavalry displayed excellent team work, especially against the Artillery, good all-around work being done by Captains Adams and Reeves. For the Artillery Lieutenants Payton and Harris were always in the game.

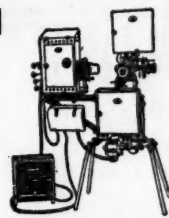
Chaplain Bateman, from Fort Clark, is now on the post examining Chaplain Fleming for promotion. Mr. and Mrs. James Rutledge gave a theater party Monday evening at the Majestic Theater, going later to the after-the-theater dance at the St. Anthony Hotel, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Paul O. Raborg, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds and Lieutenant Payton. The Lower Post Bridge Club met with Col. and Mrs. W. Crosby Tuesday night. Miss Isabelle Crosby left St. Louis Monday for Washington, to remain until her family sails for the Philippines.

Lieut. Falkner Heard will be best man at the wedding of Lieut. Charles B. Hazeltine and Miss Peggy Cahill on the 19th. Miss Julia Goode has returned from a short visit to Comfort, Texas, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams had dinner last evening for Mrs. Cavanaugh, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hutchins, Mrs. Emery, Miss Cahill and Mr. Cahill, of Michigan. Major Samuel Burkhardt, 19th Inf., has reported for duty from D.S. at Fort Worth.

Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 8d Cav., is sick in the hospital. Miss Laura Virginia Adams is to take part in one of the

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dances at the Battle of Flowers Fête. Mrs. William S. Wood was honor guest at a most attractive mid-Lenten lunch given by Mrs. Edwin De Land Smith. The guests included Mesdames George Bell, jr., Conger Pratt, R. S. Parrott, Bateman, Stevens, B. M. Bailey, Bunker, Lewis, Millar, Garry, William D. Crosby, Adams, Funston, Rogers, Barnum, Bristol, H. W. Jones, Fitzhugh Lee, Hawkins, Case, Payne, Gillis, Baster, Raborg, Cushman, Ireland, Dwight, Wills, Rucker, Claiborne Adams and Miss Amy Heard. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee on Thursday gave a concert tea for about fourteen of the girls and young married women of the post.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams entertained the Le Jenness Dancing Club and their friends with a dance Friday at the post gymnasium. Col. J. W. Heard left Friday for Rochester for medical treatment from the Mayo Brothers. Major Cotter on Friday night entertained with bridge in honor of Miss Amy Heard. High scores were made by Mrs. Sterling and Miss Heard.

Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis entertained at luncheon yesterday, complimenting Miss Van Voorhis, of Dayton, Ohio. The guests were Mesdames Edward Miller, Fitzhugh Lee, Francis Bell Payne, Wells, G. Byram, Galbraith, Sterling P. Adams, Geary, Frank L. Case and Ireland.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 8, 1916.

During the past week the air has been full of rumors and counter-rumors as to the regiment, but we are still in camp here and the prospects are that we will stay here, even though additional troops may be sent to the border to augment the patrol or to reinforce the command now in Mexico. Colonel Wright has been looking over several of the horses at the auxiliary remount depot at Fort Bliss with a view to purchasing a new mount. Captain Clifton, Q.M.C., in charge of the remount depot, was a visitor in camp on Monday. Lieutenant Gerhardt has gone to Fort Bliss to assist the quartermaster at that post in the construction of the new hospital, made necessary by the numerous cases sent back from General Pershing's punitive expedition. Mrs. Aiken arrived from Galveston on Wednesday and has taken quarters at 1403 Montana street, where Mrs. Sillman and Mrs. Bullock also have apartments. Lieutenant Olsmith was one of sixteen guests at a dinner given at the Paso del Norte by Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., for Mrs. G. S. Patton, sr., and her daughter, of Pasadena, Cal., on Saturday.

Mrs. Corey and Miss Kitty Lou arrived from Galveston last night and are quartered at the El Paso Country Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice entertained at dinner before the hop at the West Yuleta Country Club last Thursday, their guests being Captain Scott and Miss Rickman.

Colonel Hasbrouck and Captain Graham, 20th Inf., were callers in camp Friday afternoon. Captain Grinstead has been detailed on special duty at General Bell's headquarters in El Paso. Lieutenant Burt is commanding Company M during his absence.

By a recent regimental order all companies of the regiment are required to make one practice march in full field equipment each week, in addition to the usual marching exercises which form part of each day's drill. Captain Scott, Med. Corps, is giving daily instruction to each company in first aid work, supplemented by lectures on hygiene and the care of the soldier in the field.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Major Allen, who has recently been ill in St. Mary's Hospital, Galveston, is rapidly convalescing. Major Hagadorn has been busily engaged the past few days in an examination for the War College, to which it is expected he will be detailed the coming summer. Mrs. Alderdice was one of the guests at an informal bridge party Saturday afternoon, given by Miss Peggy Davidson at the El Paso Country Club in honor of Miss Wilson, of Lynchburg, Va.

Lieutenant Lindh entertained at dinner at the West Yuleta Country Club last Tuesday for Lieutenant Mondenhill and the Misses Berry. Lieutenant Brabson was a dinner guest of Mrs. A. B. Fall, wife of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, at the Paso del Norte last week. Covers were laid for six guests. Lieutenant Calvert has been entertaining his father-in-law, Major John H. Parker, 24th Inf., who is convalescing from a slight operation performed by Major Keller at the Fort Bliss Hospital.

Lieutenants Mudgett, Stevens and Chaplain Chouinard enjoyed a delightful motor trip to several of the small towns in the neighborhood of El Paso last Wednesday, the trip being made in Lieutenant Mudgett's car. Lieutenant Lindh is a dinner guest of Lieut. C. B. Moore, aide-de-camp to General Bell, at the El Paso Country Club to-night. Captain Stritzinger and Captain Vidmer, 8th Cav., renewed acquaintance here in camp last week, it being the first occasion on which these officers have seen each other since graduation.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 15, 1916.

Colonel Wright and Lieutenant Colonel Dentler were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard for dinner at the officers' mess, Fort Bliss, last night. Major John H. Parker, guest of his son-in-law, Lieutenant Calvert, left last Tuesday to join the 24th Infantry. Mrs. Allen, wife of Major Allen, M.C., arrives to-night from Galveston and will take quarters at 1403 Montana avenue, where Mesdames Sillman, Aiken and Bullock are already domiciled.

Captain Pariseau, Med. Corps, is giving daily lectures in first aid to the several companies of the regiment. Lieutenant Lindh was one of the guests at dinner and informal dancing given by Dr. and Mrs. Brown, of El Paso, last Wednesday. Major Hagadorn has been transferred to the 5th Infantry in Panama, to take effect June 1.

Colonel Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice and Lieutenants Calvert and Lockett motored out to the West Yuleta country

club for dinner and the hop afterward on Thursday. Capt. G. H. Scott, M.C., who has been with the regiment only two weeks, received orders on Wednesday to proceed to Columbus and left the following morning. At the country club hop last Saturday night were Lieut. and Mrs. Alderdice and Lieutenant Brabson, Lindh and Lampert.

Lieutenant Lindh and the Misses Davis and Hill were dinner guests of Lieut. C. B. Moore at the Toltce club preceding the hop Thursday. Lieutenant Brabson entertained at dinner at the country club Saturday for Lieutenant Boswell, Miss Jouett Fall, of Three Rivers, N.M., and Miss Marjorie Powers, of Decatur, Ill.

Several of the officers have again taken up tennis and almost every afternoon sees the courts at the country club occupied by the younger set. Lieutenants Pulsifer and Lampert have become ardent players of the game. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou were dinner guests at the officers' club in camp last Thursday. Lieutenant Stevens has perfected a range-finder of his own design, for which great things are promised.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, April 14, 1916.

Lieut. Herbert E. Pace, 26th Inf., is exchange officer for his regiment. The post exchange is conveniently situated in the Camp Bullard's square in a box tent.

Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston and Mrs. Walter J. Scott were guests at a Mexican luncheon at Santa Maria on April 11. Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey gave an after-the-hop supper on Friday at the 26th Infantry officers' club mess for Mesdames John S. Chambers, Launcelot M. Purcell, George A. Matile, Lieutenant Purcell, Major Perry L. Boyer and Captain Chambers.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. George William Cook visited Brownsville on April 9, had dinner at the Manhattan and witnessed the baseball game. A drought of almost a year's duration was broken a few days ago by a small rain. The country looks green with the mesquite spring leaves and cactus blossoms of red and yellow. There are some wild flowers, but not as many as in seasons of rainfall. Irrigation is being used extensively and successfully in the valley.

Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 3d Cav., returned to Fort Brown from a ten days' visit to his family at Fort Sam Houston on April 12. Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., recently relieved duty here by Capt. Charles J. Nelson, Q.M.C., left April 9 for a new field of duty, reporting at Fort Sam Houston for assignment. Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey and Masters Agard H. Bailey, jr., and Richard Bailey will change their residence on Saturday, April 15, to an attractive bungalow on Polk avenue, nearer East street.

Major Joseph Frasier, 26th Inf., and nephew, Master Joseph Frasier, were visitors on Saturday to Brownsville for the day. Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton had dinner Wednesday for Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, John Sherman Chambers, Miss Virginia Harrison, of Brownsville, and Captain Johnson. Promotions and congratulations have been in order the past week, the more felicitous on account of not losing a single man. Major Lincoln F. Kilbourne, who was captain in command of Company E, 26th Inf., has been ordered to San Benito to command a battalion in the same regiment, much to the pleasure of his and Mrs. Kilbourne's many friends. It is now Capt. Alfred C. Arnold, who will remain in the 26th Infantry, commanding Companies K and L, at Lyford. Lieut. Henry J. Damm, reassigned to the 26th Infantry, is battalion adjutant at San Benito.

Mr. Charles Armstrong, owner of the extensive Armstrong ranch, was host for a charming house party on April 13 and 14 at his country mansion, the young people being chaperoned by Mrs. Robert L. Bullard. Among the guests were Misses Rose Bullard, Genevieve Hornbrook, Paul Hill and Mr. Mose Hill. Riding, motoring, fishing and a survey of the ranch life is a part of the program. Lieut. and Mrs. Launcelot M. Purcell entertained at the regimental club mess on April 12 for Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey.

Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th Cav., held Episcopal services in the Presbyterian Church on April 9 for a large congregation. It is only on the second Sundays that the Chaplain has a place—a hall—in which to hold church service. Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav. Mrs. and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook reached here on April 8 from Fort Leavenworth and are being heartily welcomed to the valley by the Army colony. Mesdames Johnson, Savage, Compton and Bailey were visitors to San Benito on April 10. Miss Virginia Harrison, of Brownsville, spent two days and a night with Mrs. John S. Chambers April 11-13. Dr. George A. Hanvey, jr., veterinarian, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Hanvey have an attractive bungalow on the corner of Beggs street and Monroe avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace gave a swimming party on Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Bateman, Huddleson, Wheeler, Matile, Little Misses Nanine Wheeler, Frances and Maydith Huddleson, Frances Helen Pace, Helene Matile and Lieutenant Wheeler.

Baseball was played here on Wednesday afternoon on Johnson's field between the Harlingen team and "The Saints" of San Benito. Capt. Wait C. Johnson, playing second base, won the games for the home team, the score being 10 to 9. This was the third in a series of games won by Captain Johnson's team.

The depot quartermaster's office, Southern Department, is advertising for 100 mature cavalry horses for immediate delivery.

Mesdames Goodwin Compton and Agard H. Bailey were luncheon guests of Mrs. John S. Chambers on April 11. Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., has a large and bright class in Spanish. Most of the officers of his regiment are members of the class. Meetings are held daily at the club, from two to three o'clock in the afternoons. Verbs and conversation are both in order, and much progress is reported. Many of our Service people are finely educated in the Spanish language of verbs, grammar and books, but on conversation they are muy

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poco, largely from not having an opportunity to habla Español. Mrs. John S. Chambers left April 13 for San Antonio to join Captain Chambers there. A party of friends gathered at the depot to say good-bye.

The machine-gun troop, 6th Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., is doing good work. With target practice and marches early in the morning, the troop is in splendid shape.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers Davis, of Mercedes, were guests of friends here during the week. Major and Mrs. Percy Willis, taking friends with them, motored to San Benito on Thursday.

Troop B, 6th Cav., are taking target practice this week on their range a few miles below their camp. A shooting contest was held recently by two platoons of Troop I, composed of about twenty-three men each. Distance, 75 feet, with "Y" targets; Springfield .22 caliber Army model rifle. One platoon scored 991 points and the second platoon 990 out of a possible 1,150. This was off-hand firing; no studied trying. The Cactus social club of San Benito are entertaining at a hop this evening. Some are going from here. The 26th Infantry orchestra will play for dancing.

Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th Cav., now has his mapping headquarters near Lyford, in the field. The band concerts given at Tyler park by the bands of the 6th Cavalry and 26th Infantry are unusually largely attended. The concert last evening was by the 26th Infantry.

EL PASO BORDER NOTES.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 15, 1916.

The first aid to the injured class among the Army women at Fort Bliss has completed the Red Cross Society's course of study and took the final examinations this week. The class has shown great interest in the work and all are expected to pass the examination.

Lieut. R. S. Donaldson, 13th Cav., and Capt. C. W. McMillan, Med. Corps, invalided to the hospital at Fort Bliss from the American column in Mexico, arrived here early in the week. Both are suffering from severe colds. Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, of Washington, D.C., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, at Fort Bliss, and Mrs. N. W. Riley, of Nogales, Ariz., were guests of honor at a bridge party given Tuesday by Mrs. Shallenberger. The prize-winners were Mesdames W. H. Allaire, G. D. Moore, F. S. Bowen, J. T. Rhett and Miss Valeria Garrard.

Miss Katherine Schmezer, of Hampton, Va., is visiting Miss Julia Tate, at Fort Bliss. Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick entertained a dinner party at the fortnightly dinner-dance of the Toltce Club Thursday. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Mrs. George S. Patton, sr., Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., Miss Bessie Taylor, Miss Anne Patton, Col. Charles W. Taylor, Capt. W. F. H. Godson, Lieut. Edwin N. Hardy and Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr.

Major and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, of Fort Sam Houston, are here, the Major to be on duty indefinitely here and Mrs. Laubach to visit her relatives in El Paso. Major and Mrs. Laubach were dinner guests of Judge and Mrs. Ballard Caldwell, at the fortnightly dinner-dance of the Toltce Club, Thursday. Lieut. C. B. Moore entertained Miss Mary Hill, Miss Olive Davis and Lieut. Fritz P. Lindh at the Toltce Club dinner-dance Thursday.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY ARRIVES AT MANILA.

Manila, P.I., March 20, 1916.

The transport Logan arrived at Balboa, Canal Zone, Jan. 20, and on Jan. 25 sailed with the 27th Infantry aboard. The regiment had enjoyed many features of its stay in Panama, but nevertheless was very glad to be again on its way to a more or less permanent station. Also everyone was extremely glad to get the large and good ship Logan for the long voyage instead of the smaller and less comfortable Buford.

The voyage to Honolulu was uneventful and pleasant. The regiment was very sorry to lose Col. and Mrs. Faison and Major and Mrs. Russell, who were to take station in Hawaii. After two days spent in sightseeing the Logan sailed from Honolulu just as the Thomas could be seen near Diamond Head. It is said that not even the entreaties of the Colonel's wife could hold the Logan for a little chat with the passengers of the Thomas. After leaving Honolulu considerable rough weather was encountered, necessitating the use of table racks several days. The weather was remarkably cool. Most of the passengers, remembering former voyages, packed below their heavy clothing and sweaters and so could be seen almost every evening sitting around wrapped Indian-like in their blankets.

Much latent talent was discovered among the officers and ladies, as well as among the enlisted men. Under the efficient management of an entertainment committee, consisting of Chaplain Webb, Dr. von Kessler and Lieutenant Dean, a number of very interesting entertainments were given. The Logan Loco was published three times, during which each passenger contrived to get his share of publicity.

The Logan dropped anchor inside the breakwater the night of March 4 and the following morning pulled up to the dock. Here the regiment was met by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon and the officers of the regiment, who had been waiting for several months. These included Captains Fassett, Haskell, Fries, Lieutenants Gregory, Feild, Clark, James, Buckner, Johnson, Mallon, Pigott and McMillen. The regiment received its orders and a limited amount of special mail and then the officers called in a body to pay their respects to Major General Barry.

The 1st Battalion, under Major Wilder, received orders to proceed the same day by cascos to Los Baños, Laguna (Camp Eldridge). With the battalion went Major Wilder, Lieutenant Buck, Captains Sanford, Williams, Fassett, Wilson, Lieutenants Boughton, Byrd, Emery and Hobson. The remainder of the regiment was distributed: Headquarters, band, Machine Gun Company, 2d Battalion at Cuartel de España; Co. I at Fort Santiago; Cos. K and L at Estado Mayor; Co. M at Camp John Hay. The following appointments of staff officers have been made in the regiment: Captain Eaton, adjutant; Lieutenants Gregory and Case, battalion adjutants; Lieutenant Mallon, battalion quartermaster and commissary.

On arrival at Manila the twelve officers of the Medical Corps found out their assignments. Of these Dr. Beaven was assigned to Camp Keithley; Dr. Webb to Ludlow Barracks, and Dr. von Kessler to Angur Barracks. These officers were obliged to sail for the South at 4 p.m. of the same day they arrived. The remainder of the medicals were to be stationed near Manila. During the next week everyone was busy hunting their property, then hunting a house to put the property in. There are Government quarters for the colonel, lieutenant colonel, three married officers and six bachelors. The rest of the officers receive commutation and are obliged to rent houses in the city.

Upon the arrival of the regiment at Manila it was greeted with the cheerful news that it was to be inspected soon and that then it would go to the target range for the annual practice. To-day the inspector, Colonel Day, made good his part of the announcement by appearing on the scene and giving the regiment enough to occupy most of the waking hours for the next few days.

Mrs. Barth entertained the young people on March 16 with a dance in honor of Miss Natalie Campbell, niece of Mrs. Cloman. The band of the regiment has been engaged to play

Tuesdays and Thursdays on the Luneta. Mrs. Barth is sailing to-morrow on the Logan, to be absent in the States until September.

PORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Port William McKinley, P.I., March 15, 1916.

General Barry entertained at a stag dinner on Saturday at his home in Military Plaza for General Liggett, Colonels Hinds, Alvord, Gandy, Morrow, Burr, Knight, Hoff, Shanks, Majors Carr, Callan, Davis and Jenks. Capt. and Mrs. Reese gave a dinner before the hop on Saturday in honor of their niece, Miss Mildred Bockoff, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Haile, Lieutenant Stokely and Mr. Donald Detzer.

Miss Mary Gallagher entertained at the Polo Club at tea on Sunday for Miss Natalie Campbell, who is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Cloman. Afterward the party returned to the home of Miss Gallagher, where a delightful supper was served. Mrs. Edwards entertained at a sewing party on Saturday morning in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Hoyt, of Olongapo. Mrs. William R. White, of Los Baños, was a visitor on the post this week-end and was the house guest of Mrs. Barlow. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett gave a dinner on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Brannigan. After dinner the party attended the performance of the "Dollar Princess" in Manila. The Sunday night supper served at the officers' club have become extremely popular. Among those who entertained this week were Major Uline, Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, Lieut. and Mesdames Barlow, McClure, Magruder and Hammond.

Major and Mrs. Jones gave a dinner on Saturday night before the hop as a despedida for Lieutenant Dickey, who sails to-day for the homeland. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Everett, the Misses Natalie Campbell, Katherine Shanks, Laura Jones and Lieutenants Dickey, Chipman and Dr. Vaughn. Capt. and Mrs. Conrad were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lee this week-end at their home at Camp Stotsenburg. Major Caldwell was the week-end guest of Major Howard at Camp Stotsenburg this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Fitch had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Alvord, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Struthers and Colonel Blakely. Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, 27th Inf., were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder before sailing on the transport Thomas for a few months' trip to China and Japan. Mrs. Ball and her mother, Mrs. Struthers, left to-day for Japan, where they will spend the next few months.

Mr. and Mrs. Elser, sr., who have been visiting their son, Lieutenant Elser, left on the Thomas to-day for their home in the States. Among those who have completed their two years' tour in the islands and sail to-day for home are Capt. and Mrs. Mumma and family, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe and Lieutenants Dickey and Beach. Dr. Tobias was the winner of the golf tournament which was played this week, making the eighteen holes in eighty-nine. A great many of the post people entered the tournament, as golf has become quite popular since the recent improvement of the course.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Marshall entertained on Thursday with a dinner party. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson, 27th Inf., who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. Keester since their arrival on the Logan, left this week for their station at Los Baños. Captain Grimes, who arrived on the last transport to join the 8th Inf., has been detailed in the Quartermaster Department, with station in Manila.

Mrs. Arrasmith, accompanied by her son, Jimmy, left to-day for Camp John Hay, Baguio, where they will spend the next few months. Many of the post people attended the performance of the "House that Jack Built," given in Manila on Monday evening. The play was given for the benefit of the day nurseries and was a big success. It was presented mostly by the children and the little folks acquitted themselves in a way to exceed all expectations. The costumes were beautiful and the ballet and chorus excellent.

Port William McKinley, P.I., March 22, 1916.

Mrs. Frank A. Barton, wife of Captain Barton, 15th Cav., gave a four-table bridge party March 8 in honor of Mrs. Brice P. Disque. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett had dinner March 6 for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe and Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. Col. and Mrs. Shunk, 15th Cav., on March 7 gave a dinner in honor of Judge Gilbert and for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett. Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad. The 15th Cavalry band played and later the party attended the leap year dance at the Army and Navy Club in Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. Black had dinner March 9 for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. Picking. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson have returned from Los Baños. Post people who took the Southern Island trip this month on the Merritt included Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Bankhead and Captain Kinard.

The 27th Infantry having arrived from Panama, the companies of the 8th Infantry which have been stationed temporarily at Los Baños and the Cuartel d'España have returned to the post. Miss Larkin, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. William L. Moose, for a few months, has sailed for home. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley had dinner March 3 for Lieut. and Mrs. Moose, Miss Larkin and Mr. Loewenstein. Major and Mrs. Jones had dinner March 7 for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford and Major and Mrs. Knowlton.

Mrs. John M. McDowell, accompanied by her two small daughters, left March 6 for Honolulu, to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of New York. After traveling with them for a few weeks she will return to her home in New York for a short visit. Mrs. Fitch entertained at tea at the Polo Club March 5 for Gen. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley and the Messrs. Jack and Covey.

Mr. and Mrs. Peek have left Manila for Corregidor, where Captain Peek has been transferred. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor gave a dinner party March 8 for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Madame Peek and Captain Kinard. Major and Mrs. Landon had dinner March 7 for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. On March 6 the post children had a delightful time at the masquerade dance given for them at Schofield Hall.

All the officers and their families belonging to the 27th Infantry who had been occupying quarters at this post pending arrival of their regiment in the island left for Manila upon arrival of the Logan, bringing the 27th. Among those who were temporarily stationed at McKinley are Capt. and Mrs. Haskell, Captain Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. Feild, Lieut. and Mrs. Onkes, Lieut. and Mrs. James and Lieutenant Johnson. The two companies of the 8th Infantry which have been stationed at Los Baños until the arrival of the 27th Infantry have returned to the post after a six months' absence. Capt. and Mrs. Disque and family have left for Manila for station. Capt. S. J. Turnbull, M.C., who has been recuperating from a recent operation at Camp John Hay, Baguio, has returned to the post.

Miss Natalie Campbell is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman. Miss Stevens, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, sailed on the Shinaru Maru for her home in the States. Capt. and Mrs. Lee, of Camp Stotsenburg, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, have returned to their home. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson, 27th Inf., were house guests of Major and Mrs. Keester for a few days before leaving for station at Los Baños.

Mrs. Allen gave a bridge party March 6 for Mesdames O'Hara, Hammond, Elser, Pearson, Gill, Reese, Elser, sr., and the Misses Young and Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown and son, accompanied by Mrs. Dorrance and Miss Brown, sailed on the Nippon Maru for a few months' trip to China and Japan. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore, 15th Inf., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergne prior to sailing for China to join their regiment. Mrs. Martin and daughter left recently for Baguio, where she will spend the next few months. Lieutenant Wheeler has been confined to the house with dengue fever.

Mrs. George S. Young gave a bridge party Monday in honor of Mrs. Elser, sr., who left next day for the States. The guests were Mesdames Elser, sr., Elser, jr., Allen, Barton,

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Elliott, O'Hara and Cook. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, 8th Inf., had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Wyeth, jr., Mrs. Phister and Miss Phister. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Cloman, Major and Mrs. Landon and Capt. and Mrs. Reese. Major and Mrs. Cloman gave a large dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Barth, recently arrived in Manila. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Captain Oliver, 15th Cav., had dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Briscoe, who sailed for home next day. Captain Reese, 8th Inf., detailed to be major of Philippine Scouts, leaves in a few weeks for station at Ludlow Barracks, Parang. Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergne gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Poore, 15th Inf., and for Miss Poore and Lieutenants Lonergan, Winfree, Staden and Jacobs.

Capt. and Mrs. Conrad gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Mrs. Cypher, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Keester, Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mesdames Phipps, Black, Fitch, Major Caldwell and Mr. Lowenstein. Lieutenant Staden gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergne, the Misses Poore and Lieutenant Winfree. Mrs. Keester, wife of Major Keester, gave a bridge party on Friday for her sister, Mrs. Snow, of Camp Stotsenburg.

Judge Gilbert entertained at dinner on Tuesday at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Miss Bockoff and the Misses Stone and for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Justice and Mrs. Trent, Capt. and Mrs. Reese and Mr. Detzer. Miss Natalie Campbell, niece of Mrs. Cloman, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Everett on Friday for the Misses Campbell, Jones, Dade, Young, Gallagher, Grant, Kimball and Mrs. Fleming. Lieut. and Mrs. Elting had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Disque and Capt. and Mrs. Conrad.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moose had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Hutchison and Capt. and Mrs. Conrad. Lieutenant Baade, who has been traveling in China, Japan and Manchuria for six weeks, returned Friday to the post. Mrs. Baade will remain in Tientsin as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Neilly, for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Luther R. Poust, M.C., have arrived from Los Baños for station. Mrs. Cloman and her niece, Miss Natalie Campbell, left Saturday for Olongapo, to be guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Simpson for a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, C.E., on Saturday gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Major Patterson and Dr. Vaughn. The transport hop at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday evening was unusually successful. A dancing platform was placed on the lawn and twenty centavos was charged for each dance, for which the girls got coupons, on which they put their names. At the end of the evening the coupons were collected and counted and a silver loving cup awarded to the one having the largest number of coupons. The cup was won by Miss Polly Young, daughter of Colonel Young, 8th Inf.

Mrs. James Arrasmith, accompanied by her son, left this week for Baguio for the hot season. Miss Mary Lee Gallagher on Sunday gave a supper party, with Miss Natalie Campbell as guest of honor. Covers were laid for fourteen. Capt. Frank D. Ely was a visitor on the post this week, being entertained by Major and Mrs. Weeks. Major and Mrs. Knowlton returned this week from the Southern Islands trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson gave a dinner on Friday, with Capt. and Mrs. Poust as guests of honor.

A round robin tennis tournament was played this week on the post. The winners were Lieutenants Chamberlain and McClure. Others playing were Major Jones and Lieutenants Beebe, Marshall, Adams, Gill, Wheeler, Pearson, Cowley, Hensley and Dr. Denton. Lieut. Arthur C. Evans, 8th Inf., arrived Monday from Northern Luzon, where he had been acting as quartermaster of the military survey operating in that vicinity. Lieutenant Evans was relieved by Lieutenant Connelly, C.E. Miss Ethel Harrison, sister of Lieut. John H. Harrison, 27th Inf., is visiting friends in Jolo and will return to her home some time next month.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 3, 1916.

At the card party at which Mrs. Witsell entertained last Wednesday Mrs. Edwin Peck held high score for bridge and Mrs. Chatfield won the five hundred prize. Tea was served on the lanai, which was artistically decorated to represent a Japanese tea garden. Mrs. Frederick Black poured tea and Mrs. Theodore Martin served the ices. Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan and her two children, Ben and Rose McClellan, returned Tuesday from Schofield Barracks, where they have been house guests of Mrs. Elvid Hunt. Lieut. John B. Richardson was on sick report for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles gave a dinner party last week in their quarters in the main post in honor of Col. and Mrs. Walter Chatfield, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Atkinson, Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall and Mrs. Tupper.

Mrs. Brockway, of Philadelphia, house guest of Major and Mrs. Edgar for two months, was a passenger on the China for the Orient, where Mrs. Brockway expects to make an extended visit. Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday entertained the post sewing club on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. W. B. Atkinson gave a luncheon for ten, in honor of Miss Swanzy, of Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson left Wednesday for a motor trip around the island, and will be house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Swanzy at their country place on the north side of the island for a few days.

The little folks of the garrison spent a most enjoyable afternoon Thursday at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Peck, the occasion being Ruth Peck's sixth birthday anniversary. All the children of the garrison had been invited. After jolly games came the real party, the birthday cake and ice cream, and at each youngster's place there were a dainty place card and an attractive favor. Among the guests were Louise Cochran, Mildren Malone, Kerwin Malone, Robert Lyon, Junior Richardson, Lloyd Fredendall, Catherine Fredendall, Jack Bennett, Bob Bennett, Mary Clark, Freddie Black, Edwin Hartshorn, Betty Hartshorn, John Randolph, Margaret Randolph, Billy Scott, Rodney Peck, Robert Howell, Margaret Irene Wheeler, Marion Randolph, Tom Harker, Boo Rosenbaum, Bennie Edgar, Herbert Edgar, Robert McKain, Rose McClellan, Ben McClellan and many others.

Major and Mrs. Powell Fauntleroy gave a dinner dance Saturday at the Country Club, covers being laid for twenty-four. Mrs. David L. Stone on Wednesday entertained complimentary to Mrs. Dwyer, house guest of Mrs. J. B. Houston, her guests being Mesdames Russel, Dutton, Macfarlane, Love, Pratt, Mackall, Palmer, Wilder, Willard, Dwyer and Houston. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lincoln were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack London Saturday at their home on Waikiki Beach.

Major and Mrs. Charles Ragan, of Fort Ruger, are giving a picnic lunch at Haleiwa. Their guests are Miss Donner, Miss McCue, Major De Laney and L. W. Redington, N.G.H. Capt. Leo Mudd entertained Saturday at Heinie's Tavern, at dinner for Major and Mrs. Charles R. Reynolds, Col. and Mesdames Reynolds, Kendall, Keefe, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Foucar, Miss Anor Hall, Miss Thompson, Miss Gribell, Capt. Powell Clayton and Leopold Mitchell.

Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser were dinner hosts Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Howell, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Case Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Prosser and Col. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. F. A. Sloan entertained at luncheon Saturday, complimentary to Mrs. Grafton Beall. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Phisterer, Fort Ruger, entertained informally at bridge Friday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Gallogly have moved into the house vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Massee, who are staying at the

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Pleasanton Hotel until the sailing of the transport for the mainland. Col. and Mrs. Jones, father and mother of Mrs. E. B. Gose, expect to be at Schofield soon. Colonel Jones will fill the place of the late Colonel Ayer. Major and Mrs. Gose sail for the mainland on the next transport. Major and Mrs. Edgar Russell entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Gose.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1082.)

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. O. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed April 13 from Guaymas, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
OLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Guaymas, Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At San Diego, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. At San Diego, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Pedro, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. At San Pedro, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.
INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trover. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At San Diego, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O.

MacFall. Sailed April 15 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fowell. At Amoy, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Swatow, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Swatow, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bttn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Sherwood Pickering, Jr., Division Commander.
MONADNOOK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, Jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.
ABAREDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdley. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
BRUIS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. Sailed March 17 from Naples, Italy, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Pennsylvania Naval Militia.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyagax. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IRIS (tender). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pys. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Ken-

Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy

nedy, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
L-1 (submarine). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PADUOAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyma. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. John Wilbur. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TUCKER (destroyer). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Key West, Fla.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSOROLA, Bttn. Warren K. Bigger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

[Note.—We omit the Vessels of the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Vessels, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Naval Militia Vessels this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue, are the following: Supply, sailed April 10, from Honolulu for Guam; Albatross, at San Diego, Cal., and Callao, stricken from Navy List.—Ed.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the table of Stations of the United States Marine Corps this week. The only change at this writing, since the list appeared last week, is that the marine detachment on the U.S.S. New York is under command of Capt. Giles Bishop, Jr. Any later changes will be noted elsewhere in this issue.

JOB FOR AN ORDNANCE EXPERT.

"What line did you say you were in?"
"I manufacture a face powder that can't be kissed off."
"Who has charge of your proving grounds?"—*Kansas City Journal*.

In his entertaining "Recollections of an Old Cavalryman," in the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, editor of the magazine, tells a couple of amusing stories about the introduction of new devices into the Army. He says: "Well do I remember the first telephone system I ever saw in a garrison. It connected the adjutant's office with the quartermaster's office and the corral. Regarding its use at this post, a story is told of a certain noted provost sergeant who stood in awe of the machine and would stand off as far from it as the cord would permit, and when answering to some instructions being received, he would reply, 'Yes, sir,' and salute the telephone. The typewriter, speaking of the machine, was, for many years after it became a practical machine, barred from use in the Army, where as now there are thousands of them. Nearly every officer has one and no office is considered properly equipped, either in the field or in the garrison, that has not one or more of them. Some thirty-five years ago an officer who was one of the first to own a typewriter in the Army, had the temerity to send in a set of proceedings made out in a neat and legible manner on his machine. His commanding officer nearly had a case of nervous prostration as the result of this youngster's boldness. He finally recovered and sent back the proceedings to be written out in long hand. To-day such proceedings

